PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
E. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

☞ Dr. ABORN, 184 Smithfield street.
☞ Dr. ABORN cures Deafness.
☞ Dr. ABORN cures Chronic Catarrh.
☞ Dr. ABORN cures Throat Diseases.
☞ Dr. ABORN cures Chest Diseases.
☞ Dr. ABORN cures Diseases of the Eye.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Diaz, who it was thought had a fair chance for the Mexican Presidency, received but seventy-five of the two hundred and forty-five electoral votes.

There were two deaths from cholera in Philadelphia Saturday.

An Albany, N. Y., dispatch says: Walcott Humphreys, Senator from the Thirteenth District, was arrested at Warsaw, Wyoming county, and brought before Justice Cole to-day, upon a warrant charging him with bribery and corruption in office. The warrant charges that Humphreys did feloniously accept five hundred dollars to influence his action on a bill pending before the Railroad Committee of the Senate. The accused gave bail in two securities of one thousand dollars each to await the action of the Grand Jury in November next.

Two individuals claiming to be English noblemen were locked up in a station house in New York, for certain alleged improprieties and beating a policeman.

Cornelius Harrison has been appointed Receiver of the Marine Insurance Company, of New York. The total liabilities of the concern, including capital, amount to $858,048 16; assets, $97,660 56.

Charles P. Bayard, stock broker of Philadelphia, has suspended for a large sum. He has large assets, but of unavailable character, and it is thought he will ultimately be able to pay all demands and have a balance.

In opening some shells at the Union rolling mills at St. Louis, on Saturday, one of them exploded, killing a young man named Richard Welch and badly wounding Charles Williams and John Steen, the former fatally.

There were three hundred and sixty-four deaths in New York last week.

Mary Dreike, a pretty young milliner, has sued Edward Hamann, proprietor of the German Stadt Theater, New York, for breach of promise, laying her damages at $25,000. Nothing criminal is alleged.

The scaffolding on which workmen were repairing the ship E. W. Stetson, in New York harbor, gave way Saturday, and a dozen or more men painfully injured, two of them seriously.

There were twelve yellow fever interments in New Orleans Friday. Heavy rains had cooled the atmosphere.

Gov. Crawford and Senator Ross, of Kansas, arrived at Topeka on Friday, having left the Indian Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek on the 22d. Both express the opinion that a satisfactory treaty will be made with the Indians.

Wm. F. Goodin, a native of Pennsylvania, but for several years identified with the banking interest of St. Louis, died Saturday.

The number of voters naturalized within a month in New York City is stated at 15,000.

A moulding factory in Weehawken was destroyed by a boiler explosion and fire Saturday afternoon. Five persons were injured, three probably fatally, including Mr. Tonsel, one of the proprietors. Loss $16,500; partially insured.

Hayti dates to the 9th inst. state that a general revolution is regarded as imminent. Provisions are at 22½ cents. A motion had been made in the Legislature to permit the return of all exiles, Geffrard included.

Jamaica dates to the 18th state that the Government refused to sanction the proposed subsidy to the steamship line between New York and the West Indies. The annual budget showed a deficiency of £30,000.

The supposed Fitchburg, Mass., tragedy proves a hoax.

The whisky distillers and rectifiers of Philadelphia have resolved to suspend operations in two weeks.

In disinfecting the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, the carcasses of a large number of rats poisoned by arsenic were discovered, emitting a stench which is supposed to have been the primary cause of the cholera aboard.

The five hundredth mile of the Union Pacific Railroad was laid on Saturday. Seventeen miles more will carry the track to Cheyenne, at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

Bradley's block, Memphis, was damaged by fire Saturday to the amount of $90,000. Hanfi & Co., Moody & Co., and R. P. Wall & Co., wholesale grocers, were the principal sufferers.

It was discovered Saturday afternoon that D. A. Michaels, publisher of one of the daily market reviews in Chicago, had forged warehouse receipts for provisions and lard, to the amount of forty thousand dollars. The forged receipts were hypothecated at different banks, the Manufacturers' National Bank holding about ten thousand dollars of them. Michaels is missing.

At a meeting in Raleigh, N. C., Saturday night, the speeches were in opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

St. Patrick's Church (Catholic), in New Haven, was consecrated yesterday, Arch-Bishop McCloskey officiating, assisted by several Bishops and a large number of clergy.

The revenue cutter Wilderness sailed from Charleston for Vera Cruz yesterday, with Secretary Romero on board.

Dispatches from Georgia report heavy rains all day yesterday.

NEWS BY MAILS.

Dr. Macgowan estimates the loss of life by the Taeping war at about 25,000,000 souls; but intelligent Chinese say that full 100,000,000 were killed or perished from starvation. The victorious party put men women and children to the sword, and canals and rivers were red with the blood of the slain.

There is a project entertained by the Italian Government to combine all the Art Galleries in Florence in one large edifice, on the site of the Convent of San Marco, the Academia, and the Royal Stables, which latter will soon be transferred to the new building erected for them beyond the Porta Romano.

The two suppressed monasteries of the Steccate and St. Giuliano, Palermo, have been given to the municipality. The materials of those buildings, which are shortly to be taken down, will be devoted to the erection of houses for the working classes, whilst on their site will be built a vast theater.

In a cemetery in Western Massachusetts is a tombstone with this inscription:

SWEET BABES.
They came into this world to see
A sample of our miseree;
They turned their little head aside
Disgusted at the sight and died.

In Philadelphia last week a gentleman was sued for using a mirror so as to reflect the sun's rays into the eyes of a lady who experienced pain therefrom. He was found guilty of assault and battery.

A letter from Syria says: "While the Sultan was being toasted and glorified in London, and as conferring costly decorations on European princes, and giving immense sums of gold to the poor of London and Paris, the wealthiest cities in the world, new and oppressive taxes were being enforced throughout the Empire, which have filled the very air with groans and sighs and curses. In addition to the previous excessive taxation, the people this year are required to pay one-tenth of their income to the Government. This tithing is carried on in a way which ought to brand any government practicing it with public infamy."

Newburyport, Mass., has a population of 14,000, and an air of drowsiness perfectly overwhelming. It is noted for scarcity of young men and a superabundance of interesting women, one of whom are literary celebrities. For matrimonial chances it offers unequalled inducements. Fact, not fancy.

The Canadian newspapers express regret at finding that emigration to the United States still continues, and that not only young men go to find new homes, but heads of families to take their families with them. The United States will heartily welcome all immigrants who come within her borders.

A young lady recently died at Elgin, Ill., and after her funeral, when her relatives and friends were taking a last look at the loved face, a young man to whom she had been engaged, and who had presented her with an engagement ring but a short time before her death, deliberately bent over the corpse, and in the presence of all in the church, removed the ring from her finger and walked off with it.

The most condensed and cutting satire upon the Bishops yet published, is conveyed in Nast's cartoon. It is called "The Pan-Anglican Washing Day," and represents the Bishops as a company of washerwomen, with their sleeves tucked up, engaged in washing their linen. Around them stand a number of small tubs marked "Colenso," but in the midst of the work comes in Mr. Punch, almost buckled under the load of a terrible basketful of dirty linen, marked "Colenso," "Ritualism,"

"Ritualism," &c. The Bishops eye him angrily, and with a snarl bid him "Go take 'em away, we can't be worried with these things."

A drawing is on exhibition in Boston executed by a silk weaver in England, who, with his body paralyzed below his neck, learned to draw with remarkable skill, holding the brush in his mouth.

It is estimated that in New York, fifty thousand people patronize the first class amusements, such as the Opera, and two hundred thousand, the lower classes, call them what you may.

A company of New York capitalists, have a contract, to furnish the Austrian Government three million dollars worth of breech loading guns. They think of doing the work at Springfield, Mass.

American Missionaries in Egypt, are persecuted by the Mussulmans, under the Coptic Patriarch. During a recent tour in Upper Egypt his Eminence employed his time chiefly in persecuting all the native Christians who associated with the missionaries, causing their children to be beaten and withdrawn from the schools, and burning all the Bibles and other religious books he could lay hand on.

RESIGNED AND APPOINTED.—Col. John H. Stewart, State Military Agent at Washington, has resigned his office. Lieut. Col. William A. Cook, of Westmoreland county, the Assistant Military Agent, has been promoted to principal agent, and Col. Joseph B. Copeland, of Allegheny county, has been appointed to succeed Col. Cook as assistant agent.

THE ROW IN THE HERALD OFFICE.—A New York correspondent, in explaining why the Bennetts' names have disappeared from the *Herald*, says that father and son are at dagger's point, on account of the young man's inattention to business and his fondness for idle sport. The young man's name was ordered out of the paper, and in order to let him down easily, the father's also was removed. The correspondent intimates that their differences are irreconcilable.

The Philadelphia Contested Election.

In the Philadelphia contested election case, before the Common Pleas Court, Mr. Mann applied, Friday, to have the ballot of the Fourth Division of the Twenty-Fifth ward, brought into Court, and that it be opened to ascertain if the returns which should have been filed with the Prothonotary, were not contained therein. The box was brought into Court, opened and the missing papers found and handed over to the Prothonotary to be filed. The box was then resealed and returned to its place.

The West Virginia Election.

The general result of the West Virginia election is in doubt, although the returns indicate that both branches of the Legislature will remain Republican. The Democrats gain a delegate in Wirt county, and also one in Brooke county, both of which have gone Democratic for the first time. In the Second Senatorial District, the contest between Burley, Republican, and Clemens, Democrat, is reported to be close, with the chances in favor of Clemens. "General Apathy" had the field in West Virginia, as is evidenced by the diminished vote.

The Presidency.

The Brookville *Republican* runs up the name of General Grant for the next Presidency, and says:

In him we have a man honest and sagacious, firm in his convictions, determined and inflexible in his purpose, possessing those qualities so much needed in Mr. Johnson's successor. The bold and decided stand that he has taken in defending the cause of the President; his able defense of the gallant Sheridan and Sickles; his manly and noble indorsement of the Congressional plan of reconstruction; his masterly defense of the right to bear and to be heard on the great question of settling the nation's affairs, all tend to strengthen him in the minds of the people as the man for the times. As the great Capital of our armies he cast us on to certain victory, the somewhat discordant and broken ranks he has closed up at his command. With Grant as our leader in the on-coming campaign, victory will follow as certainly as the rebel hosts were dispersed and defeated by the veterans of the Union army.

Bound for Liberia.

The large packet ship *Golconda* will leave Baltimore November 21st, touching at the port of Charleston, and take three hundred emigrants, chiefly for Grand Bassa county, in Liberia. Of course the emigration is voluntary. Such has been the desire to reach Africa that some aged persons, over one hundred years old, have joyfully accompanied their families. The American Colonization Society having founded a Christian Republic in Africa, has furnished an opening for reaching the interior of that great and almost unknown continent. The portion of this cargo of emigrants from Philadelphia will be known as the Lincoln Company, No. 3." Articles of clothing, tools and utensils of all kinds will be welcome, if sent to the office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The Vote in Ohio.

The vote at the recent election in Ohio was the heaviest ever cast in that State. Gen Hayes received 243,605 votes, and Mr. Thurman 340,622; Hayes's majority, 2,983. The entire vote foots up 484,576, which exceeds any previous vote by over 8,000. The highest Democratic vote was 476,228, at the election for Governor in 1865, including 42,000 soldiers' votes. The next largest was 450,310 for Pendleton in 1864, including 50,000 soldiers' votes. The vote for Governor two years ago was 437,000, and for Secretary of State last year 409,000. The vote this year is 75,000 larger than any previous purely civilian vote. The Republicans at previous elections, have exceeded their aggregate, but the Democrats never before attained theirs. The Democratic vote of Ohio was heavier in October, 1867, than at any past election in the history of the State. Two counties gave the votes. In forty-two counties Hayes has a majority, and in forty-four counties Thurman has a majority.

DRAIN some oysters through a sieve, beat up two or three eggs, have ready some grated bread crumbs, sprinkle some salt and a little pepper over the oysters, then dip each oyster in the egg, and cover them with bread crumbs; have the pan clear and hot, and put an equal portion of lard and butter into it, and when it boils lay in the oysters carefully. They require close attention to prevent either too much burning or too much cooking; as they are cooked lay them near the fire on a soft cloth to drain. Serve very hot. Care must be used that the fat does not burn.

An ingenious arrangement for raising water is on exhibition in New York, and is said supplies the power for a flour mill in Virginia. The process is to introduce steam—the exhaust of a non-condensing engine is sufficient—into a reservoir connected by a pipe with a supply of water below, and then, by a jet of water, to condense the steam, creating a vacuum, which is instantly filled with water to be discharged into a flume or reservoir, from which it is carried to the water-wheel.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has "an important dispatch from a very well informed source stating that, owing to dissensions among the Democrats about the greenback issue and the coming Presidential struggle, the Republicans will carry New York next month." Important if it should prove true. Till then, interesting merely.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Mound City (Kansas) *Journal* says that at Twin Prairie, some neighbors noticed that the prairie was on fire, and rallied for the purpose of putting it out, when their attention was called to a man who was riding along the road, dismounting and setting fire to the prairie in different places, some half a mile or mile apart. The neighbors went in pursuit and captured and hung him.

John Ryan, who was convicted and sentenced for a term of years in the State Penitentiary, from Jo Daviess county, Ill., about one year since, has been pardoned by Gov. Oglesby. Since Ryan's conviction evidence has been brought to light that proves conclusively that the identification of Ryan as one of the guilty parties is a case of mistaken identity. Mr. Ryan, previous to his conviction, had borne an excellent character, and the people of Galena are well pleased with his vindication.

From the Yankton *Dakotian*, of the 12th inst., we learn that the returns from the various counties on the Missouri slope of Dakota Territory indicate a Republican victory in the recent election. Yankton county gave a handsome majority for the straight Republican ticket. Clay county did the same, while Union county elected one Councilman from the straight Republican nominees, the remainder being both Democrats and Republicans running upon what was called the Union ticket. No political issue was made in the upper counties. Reports from Bon Homme are to the effect that the election was carried by the force of the Nebraskians imported for the purpose, and it is rumored that the election will be contested.

An election took place in the Territory of Wyoming about two weeks since for Delegates to Congress, Representatives to the Territorial Legislature, county officers, &c. The candidates for Delegate to Congress were General John S. Casement, contractor for building the Union Pacific Railroad; James A. Evans and G. M. O'Brien. General Casement is elected by a handsome majority. The following is the vote of Laramie County, in which is located the town of Cheyenne: Casement, 1,961; Evans, 594; O'Brien, 591. There are a few places to hear from, which will increase Casement's majority. General Casement is a Republican of the straightest kind, a gallant soldier and a true-hearted gentleman. A. B. Whitehead was elected Representative; W. L. Kuykendall, Probate Judge; Thomas J. Street, District Attorney; J. H. Creighton, Register of Deeds; L. L. Bodell, Treasurer; D. J. Sweeney, Sheriff, &c. On the location of the county seat, Cheyenne received 1,754 votes, and Fort Sanders 401.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Maryland Government Inquiry.

The Approaching Virginia Convention.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26, 1867.

The Treasury Investigation.

The Treasury investigating committee to-day had Superintendent Clark, of the printing bureau, before them, and put him through a searching examination, lasting over two hours. The tenor of it will not be made public at present.

Maryland.

The Sub-Judiciary committee to-day, heard the evidence of Judge Goldsborough, of Maryland, on the investigation of the form of Government in that State, and on Monday the editor of the Baltimore *American* will testify relative to the Maryland militia and the Constitutional Convention held last summer at Annapolis. The Sub-Committee will then make up their report for the full Judiciary, which meet November 13th.

Thanksgiving Day.

Secretary Seward had an interview with the President to-day, and submitted the draft of the forthcoming proclamation for a day of thanksgiving.

The Virginia Convention.

Richmond papers to-day show that the Radicals have carried the State by a large majority. There will probably be from fifteen to twenty negro delegates to the Convention, and they will have control of it by about twenty majority. Two negroes are among the Richmond representatives.

The Presidency.

The City Republican Convention last night refused to pass resolutions favoring the nomination of Grant for the Presidency, and it is understood that at the next meeting it is the intention to indorse Chase.

The President's Organs.

The *Evening Union*, in alluding to Speaker Colfax and his speech at Cooper Institute, denies that it is the organ of President Johson, or that it ever had any authority to speak for the Executive. The article, it is said, speaks the views of Mr. Johnson regarding organs in Washington.

The Coming Elections.

The Congressional Republican Committee today issued an address to the Republican voters of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin, to come out in full force, and sustain the ticket in the coming election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1867.

GEN. THOMAS'S REPORT.

Gen. Thomas's report to Gen. Grant on the subject of the municipal election at Nashville, a month ago, will be published on Monday. It comprises the correspondence by telegraph between the officers. In reply to inquiries respecting his duty, Gen. Grant explicitly informed Maj. Gen. Thomas that the latter's duty was to maintain the civil authority, and that he should issue his proclamation declaring an insurrection or invasion to exist too formidable to be put down by the forces of his command, and called on the United States to aid him, which aid would be given. General Thomas is then informed that his mission was to preserve peace and not to take sides in any political differences until called out in the regular discharge of duty. He was to prevent mobs, and the aiding of either party, and if called upon legally to interfere, his duty was plain. From the tenor of the report is, in General Thomas's own language, "The election is over and all is quiet."

FINANCIAL.

The monthly statement of the debt for this month will show a contraction of thirty millions in the currency. Fractional currency printed this week, $572,320; shipped, $572,044. National Bank currency issued, $24,800; currency redeemed and destroyed, $337,800. Receipts of customs for the week ending October 10th, $2,995,768.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention Largely Radical---Eighteen Colored Delegates---Frauds Charged by the Conservatives.

NEW YORK, October 26.—A Richmond special says: Voting was kept up in Monroe ward last night till 12:30. Every negro that could be found was brought to the polls. The official majority for the Radical ticket is 409. The majority for the Convention is 1,588. Twenty-six negroes in the city voted the Conservative ticket, and fifty-one white men the Radical. In Richmond, and throughout the State, the contest has been uniformly between the races. The negroes voted everywhere as one man. In counties where there were two Republican tickets they have uniformly voted for extreme radicals.

A Radical meeting was held in Lynchburg last night at which a committee was appointed to confer with the city for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the negroes who have been discharged by their employers for voting the Hunnicutt ticket. The number of those discharged is reported to be two hundred. Until it is believed the number will not reach one hundred. A German named Danner is chairman.

John H. Gilmer has filed with Gen. Schofield a formal protest of the resident voters of Richmond against the counting of any votes recorded at any of the precincts after sunset on Wednesday evening.

RICHMOND, October 26.—The official returns indicate the election of thirty Conservatives and sixty Radicals. Eighteen of the latter are colored men. Sixty-five counties gave 20,777 for and 14,950 against the Convention. A number of counties are to be heard from. The polls closed in Richmond at one o'clock on Thursday morning with a majority of four hundred and six for the Republican ticket. McGilmore's protest holds that the clause of the supplemental bill which provides that thirty days' public notice shall be given of the time of holding an election limits the time for the election designated in his order. He also urges the shameless frauds and cowing of Conservative voters by colored police in the employ of Col. Razo, the Provost Marshal of the district.

Considerable excitement is caused by the fact that two citizens of Richmond, one a prominent tobacco manufacturer, have been ordered by the vigilance committee of colored men to leave the city in forty-eight hours. Their offense was violent opposition to the Radical ticket.

CINCINNATI.

The Billiard Tournament---Railroad Accident---Man Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, October 27.—At the billiard tournament yesterday, the first game, between Vermeulen and Parker, was won by the latter in seven innings. Vermeulen made only 32 points. The second game between Choate and Davis, was won by the latter. Choate made 360 points. The third game was won by Ackerman; his opponent, Smith, making 104 points. The fourth game, between Coon and Snyder, was won by the latter. Rivers made 302.

A passenger train on the Little Miami road, coming to this city, met with a serious accident last night at Xenia, within one hundred and fifty yards of the depot. A freight train had just arrived, and the switch left open. The passenger train ran into the caboose of the freight. The passenger engine ran under the freight, and the caboose was thrown upon the wood-box. The shock was so great as to knock several of the cars. The baggage car was carried directly into the first passenger car, and the wreck took fire at once. The woodboy, baggage car, one passenger car and the caboose of the freight train were almost entirely consumed. One man in the passenger car, George Bass, of Xenia, was disabled, and caught in the wreck and burned to death. His cries were heard in the flames, but his rescue was impossible. Another passenger, John B. Hampton, had a leg broken, and at least a dozen other passengers were injured. There were five men on the engine, and but one of them was hurt, and he only received a slight cut in the head. The baggage was almost entirely destroyed by fire. When the train bearing the passengers to this city left, after about two hours detention, the fragments of charred trunks and clothing saturated with water were being taken from the wreck. The baggage car was well loaded, and the damage is heavy. The accident is attributed entirely to the carelessness by which the switch was left open.

Cincinnati Billiard Tournament.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—At the Billiard Tournament to-day Foster won the first game, beating Davis. Score, 500 to 58. Foster's highest run was 124; average 23⅝. The second game, between Rivers and Ackerman, was won by the former, Ackerman making only 54; Rivers's average, 17. In the third game Snyder beat Smith. Winner's average 15. The fourth game, between Coon and Vermeulen, was won by Coon, Vermeulen making only 52. Choate won the last game by his average, 989. Choate won the last game in the evening, in a close contest with Parker, the latter scoring 978. All the games at 1000 were 300 points.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

GARIBALDI MARCHING ON ROME.

His Army in Sight of the Holy City.

Civita Vecchia in a State of Siege.

French Fleet Ordered to Roman Waters.

Our National Honor Commended by the London Times.

FENIAN TRIALS AT MANCHESTER.

Fenian Vessel Captured on Irish Coast.

Change in the Candian Administration.

The Papal Revolution.

LONDON, October 25, Evening.—The semi-official press are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are in a worse condition than when Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

FLORENCE, October 25.—General Cialdini, to whom was entrusted the formation of a new Ministry, has taken decided ground against its present construction. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Rattazzi in the Prime Ministership as conducive to the best interests of the nation.

PARIS, October 25, Evening.—Dispatches state that Garibaldi has gathered a large force around him and is ready to pass the Papal frontier. Civita Vecchia is in a state of seige.

LONDON, October 26, Noon.—The news from Italy is startling. Dispatches have been received to-day, stating that Garibaldi is marching on Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which are taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi had arrived at Monte-Rondo, a few miles from, and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but were contesting the ground as they retreated.

Bagnorea was again captured and is now held by the Garibaldians.

PARIS, October 25.—The *Moniteur* in an official article says the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

The Fenian Trials.

LONDON, Evening, October 25.—The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed, and a verdict of not guilty rendered. Magrade, who confessed to the shooting of O'Donnell, was discharged after a partial examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that the man was hopelessly insane. The trials of the Fenians imprisoned in Dublin began on Monday. General Farriola has declined the services of a counsel, and will defend himself. It is reported that a man from Dungannon has turned State's evidence.

Reigns the Confederation.

CARLSRUHE, October 25.—The Diet of Baden to-day, by a large majority, sanctioned the North German Zolverein and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

The Royal Bank.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—It is said that the Royal Bank cannot resume business, and that its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

LONDON, October 25.—The *Times* editorially commends the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the National Debt and interest in gold.

New Market Races.

LONDON, October 26.—At the New Market races, Houghton meeting, the £500 sweepstakes was won by Syphons; the £25 sweepstakes by Ploughboy, and the Montone stakes by Dalesman.

Fenian Vessel Captured.

LONDON, October 26, Evening.—It is reported in Ireland that a Fenian craft has been captured by a British gunboat off the Northern coast of Ireland.

Change in Candian Government.

PARIS, October 26, Evening.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia. Omar Pasha has been relieved of command there, and ordered to the Danube and Hassim Pasha has been commissioned to succeed Omar Pasha as Governor of Candia and Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the Island.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 26, Noon.—No quotations received from America. Consols, 93⅝-93⅞, 90 for money. U. S. 5-20's, 1865, old, 72½; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 39½.

LONDON, October 26, Evening.—Consols closed firmer at 93⅝-93⅞ for money. The following are the London quotations of the 25th have been received from America: Consols, 93⅝-93⅞, 90 for money. U. S. 5-20's, 1865, old, 72½; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 39½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, October 26.—Bonds, 70.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Noon.—Cotton opens firm at yesterday's rates; estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12¾; sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and exports 12,000.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Evening.—Cotton very active and advanced ⅛ to ¼ d; uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12¾; sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and exports 12,000.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer throughout the day and closed at the following prices: Cotton, low middling clause, October delivery, 12½; November and December, 12¾; January and February, 13; Uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 12½; November and December, 12¾; January and February, 13; Orleans, low middling clause, October delivery, 12¾; November and December, 13; January and February, 13¼. Breadstuffs steady and without change. Provisions and produce unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Evening.—Cotton very active and advanced ⅛ d; uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12¾. Breadstuffs steady and without change. Provisions and produce unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer throughout the day and closed at the following prices: Cotton, low middling clause, October delivery, 12½; November and December, 12¾; January and February, 13; Uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 12½; November and December, 12¾; January and February, 13; Orleans, low middling clause, October delivery, 12¾; November and December, 13; January and February, 13¼. Breadstuffs steady and without change. Provisions and produce unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Evening.—Cotton very active and advanced ⅛ d; uplands, 12½; Orleans, 12¾; sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 for speculation and exports 12,000.

LIVERPOOL, October 26, Evening.—The cotton market closed firmer throughout the day and closed at the following prices: Cotton, low middling clause, October delivery, 12½; November and December, 12¾; January and February, 13; Uplands, low middling clause, October delivery, 12½; November and December, 12¾; January and February, 13; Orleans, low middling clause, October delivery, 12¾; November and December, 13; January and February, 13¼. Breadstuffs steady and without change. Provisions and produce unchanged.

Provisions. Lard 58 to 59s. American Beef 95s. Bacon 59s. Pork 82s. Tallow 46s. Rosin 10s. Spirits Turpentine 34s. Petroleum 1s 2d.

LONDON, October 26.

London Markets.

LONDON, October 26, Evening.—Sugar closed quiet at 35s for No. 12. Linseed Crude Calcutta 60s 6d to 61s 6d. Whale oil £40 to £42 10s. Sperm oil £115 to £120.

BY THE MAILS.

Italy.

NAPOLEON'S FORMER VIEWS OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Emperor on the 15th of July, 1861, wrote to Victor Emanuel in these terms: "The Italians are the best judges of what suits them, and it is not for me, the issue of popular elections, to pretend to influence the decision of a free people." In refusing to recognize in Rome, says the despatch, the right which he declares to belong to Italians, Naples, Florence and Turin, the Emperor stands in contradiction with himself. He would give up the Romans to those councillors of the Papacy of whom he says, in his letter to M. Thouvenel, a man who, "without any regard for the legitimate vindication of the rights of the people, condemn without scruple a part of Italy to eternal inaction and oppression."

THE MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

A Florence correspondent writes to the *Debats*: "At the point at which affairs have arrived the Roman question must necessarily be solved. The maintenance of the *status quo* is impossible, and there is no Italian Ministry which could resist the movement. No illusion must be formed on this subject. Italian

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
THE LARGEST AND BEST PAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA.
PRICE, IN CLUBS OF 20 COPIES, ONLY $1 50. SINGLE COPIES, $2 00.
AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY IT IS UNEQUALLED.
NO PAPER IN THE COUNTRY GIVES SUCH AMPLE MARKET REPORTS.
Reminiscences of the
NEWS OF THE WEEK.
CAREFULLY PREPARED.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
Address, COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

GRANT CLUBS continue to be formed in Philadelphia, and in other cities the movement is going on. We *suggest* that a GRANT Club should be formed in Pittsburgh. We believe the subject has engaged the attention of some of our citizens, but no movement has yet taken place. Who will start the ball?

A MONTH ago the Democrats carried California, through Republican divisions, by about ten thousand. They claimed to have made immense gains—the beginning of the "reaction" about which so much has been said. A State election for Judge has just taken place, and the Democratic candidate is barely elected. If in one month the party loses ten thousand, what do they consider is their prospect for carrying the State against GRANT?

The introduction of music into the public schools of Lowell, Mass., has been so successfully accomplished that each of the grammar schools is now to have a piano.

The schools of Lowell have been regarded as models, and *this step is* nothing that might not have been expected as the result of enlightened management. No doubt in this respect their example will be followed in many places, notwithstanding the holding back spirit which would be better satisfied with returning to the oldest, and, in the estimation of some, the best, because least expensive, system of schools. There are some who still think that what is expended in increasing the excellence of our schools is just so much money thrown away—but such people don't live in Lowell. They generally are to be found where "Yankee" is an opprobrious term.

(From the Johnstown Tribune.)

THE Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL did us the kindness to remark in a recent issue that Johnstown deserved to be and had the honor of General Grant to its manhood as its choice for the Presidency. We will never forget the pleasure it gave us to see the head letter of the tall of Pennsylvania newspapers which have declared for GRANT. Are we carried August 5th, when many good Republicans were unable to understand his acceptance of the position of the War Department, we raised his name as our candidate for the Presidency. We think the *Pittsburgh Commercial* liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

We now have a Grant Club in Johnstown. Don't you think, friend COMMERCIAL, that Cambria county is ahead this time?

That we may do our contemporary full justice we copy his own correction of the error conveyed by our news item. No slight credit attaches to the act of first raising the name of GRANT, and the *Tribune* shall not be robbed of it by us: and we "improve the occasion" to say, furthermore, that the *Tribune* is not only entitled to the honor of being the first paper in the State to hoist GRANT's name, but is one of the best country journals we know of.

It is just to say that the "Berks and Schuylkill *Journal*" claims to have been first in the State to "recommand General U. S. GRANT as the next Republican candidate for President of the United States." It did not, however, raise the flag until last week. In passing, we will say that the COMMERCIAL took distinct ground for GRANT as early as about the middle of June last, and recommended that the ensuing State Convention *should* present his name. The Convention falling in this, the people have done it.

THE BLACK-MAILERS INVESTIGATED

About one month ago we gave publicity to certain charges of corruption, which had been noised about in the community, against Mr. N. P. SAWYER, and others connected with him in the "management" of the Federal offices in this and the adjoining district. We gave the names of the principal parties concerned in the alleged extortion of money from office holders, and suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity of instituting an investigation. Subsequently we had assurances that this investigation would be made, and are now pleased to state that, on Saturday last, Hon. JOHN MILLER, Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department, who had been sent here for the purpose, concluded a thorough investigation, so far as he was able to obtain the witnesses. He reached here in the early part of the week, and at once set about the work to which the head of the Treasury Department had assigned him. Our readers will recollect the part which J. P. LANGDON played in this game of villainy. He was the supple tool of the SAWYER clique, and to him was assigned the work of exacting all fees from certain oil inspectors over the limited sum of ninety dollars per month. He was the sewer through which this corrupt stream flowed to the main pool. Mr. MILLER's first inquiries were for LANGDON, but it had been announced in the *Republic* that LANGDON had been suddenly called west, to Missouri, on important business, and the Commissioner failed to find him. The sudden disappearance of this cat's-paw, at that particular juncture, is suggestive. It has a meaning which we leave the reader to divine. But the investigation proceeded. F. E. VOTZ, Esq., Collector, and H. A. WEAVER, Esq., Assessor, were examined as to the efforts made for the removal of the Inspectors, C. B. STRAIN and CORNELIUS O'DONNELL. They stated that no charges had been made against either of these men, and that they had signed the application for their removal solely to accommodate SAWYER. JOHNSON, LITTELL, of the Ninth ward, testified that he had received, as Inspector, in six months, five thousand dollars, of which sum, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars had been paid over to LANGDON, as the agent of the black mailers! Messrs. STRAIN and O'DONNELL testified that LANGDON and JOHN H. SAWYER had demanded from them all of their fees as Inspectors, in excess of ninety dollars per month, and on their refusal to submit to the demand, N. P. SAWYER at once sought to accomplish their removal. G. L. BRAUN, ex-Inspector of the Allegheny District, was also examined, and testified to similar attempts at extortion on that side of the river. The fact was also elicited, that the employment of Deputy Inspectors has been resorted to in some instances—the principal allowing his brand to be used by his deputy. This is a clear violation of the Revenue law, and the Secretary will no doubt see that this abuse is immediately and effectually corrected, wherever it may be found to exist.

The above is a mere outline of the investigation, but it is sufficient to show that the charges of corruption have been fully sustained. What the Secretary of the Treasury may do, after he has perused the testimony, we cannot say. If the Government has any power to punish such gross corruption, the penalty should be speedily visited upon all parties criminally concerned. If there is no law to reach such flagrant cases, the sooner Congress passes one the better. We presume the Secretary of the Treasury will take such measures as a sense of right and justice shall dictate.

THE Philadelphia *American* remarks that population increases in a given locality and direction just in proportion to the street grading, paving, lighting, the supply of hydrant water and other facilities. The day of unpaved streets and planked sidewalks has passed away. People are tired of mud, tired of stagnant pools, and undrained highways and byways. The observation will hold good of every city which is not going backward; and if anything can make a city go backward, it is neglect to provide good streets and keep them properly paved, with a thorough system of sewerage. A parsimonious spirit in this regard is an offense against civilization and the enlightened spirit of the age. Where human beings live like pigs they pay least attention to these matters. Owners of suburban property will study their interests most truly by consulting the most recent examples of liberal policy as to local and general improvements. In more than one direction from the center of our own city would population follow improvement, if improvement there only was. We doubt if any investment would prove better than real estate on the outskirts of the city—accessible by horse cars or cheap *local* trains run so as to accommodate the public—laid out and improved with regular, broad and well paved streets, with the other accessories of gas, water, etc. It would be difficult to point to an instance where failure has occurred, except from an illiteral, unenlightened, parsimonious, ante-diluvian spirit, which prevails too abundantly in some cities—one in particular—we could name.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

The elections in the Southern States, so far as they have been held, including that of Virginia last week, give assurance that these States, so long out of gear in consequence of secession, will, ere long, be restored to their healthful and normal condition, and that they will be represented in the next Congress. What will be the precise character of the constitutions to be formed remains to be seen, but it is safe to say they will be, in important particulars, improvements on the old ones, bringing them more fully into accord with the Democratic principle of free government, and into becoming adaptation to the present condition of the several States. In several respects, the old Constitutions have, by the changes that have occurred, become ineffectual and totally inapplicable as organic law.

On the result of these elections, especially of the recent one in Virginia, we have no disposition to triumph over the defeated party. We sincerely congratulate them-rather, since in the consequences it will be the better for their States, as well as for the country. It is not to be regarded as a negro victory, but as a loyal victory, which many of the best of the white citizens contributed to achieve. The colored men gave their votes—at least many of them—as they bore arms and did valiant fighting in the war, and the success stands, in the one case, on the same basis as the other. It is the success of loyalty and right, and those who prize these will rejoice in the result.

The return of the States under those auspices and under constitutions in harmony with the decisions of the war, will complete the reconstruction of the Union, so long distracted and distressed by secession, and, we hope, commence a new era of peace and prosperity for the whole country. The satisfaction felt by every loyal man in contemplating this reunion of the sisterhood of States will equal in degree the sorrow and surprise which were felt six years and a half ago, when under malign influences those unhappy States attempted to sever their connection with the Union and to destroy the unity of a good government. When they shall be properly reinstated it will be time to draw the veil of oblivion over their fearful crime, and to obliterate as far as practicable the traces of calamity that it has brought upon them. And we feel assured from the past that none will be more ready for these kindly offices than the loyal, Republican, Union party.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

The remarks which the Roman Catholic Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, is reported to have very lately made, to the effect that the relations in this country between Church and State were to be preferred to those existing between them in Italy, probably expresses the real sentiment of the great body of intelligent Roman Catholics in this country. The so-called temporal power of the Pope in Rome has for years been but the proof of his actual weakness—proof which has been strengthened by recent events in Italy. The whole thing has long been suggestive of decay—a perpetual reminder of the change time has wrought in the Pope's power, temporal and spiritual. Anything so well calculated as this is to awaken and keep alive recollections of this kind and enforce the logic of time on the universal mind, with reference to the power of the Pope, it would seem the followers of the Church of Rome must wish might cease to exist altogether. In the eyes of the world the Pope's temporal domination has long been a scandal—a mere mockery. The convulsive grasping for the shreds of temporal power, is offensive to enlightened Christendom, the evidence of a worldly ambition that is as little profitable to spiritual domination as lust is to the purification of the soul. One can easily perceive why Archbishop PURCELL can discover no advantage in continuing the Pope's temporal power, and though the loyalty of the most intelligent Roman Catholics in America to the Church cannot be doubted, yet it is much to be questioned if many regrets would be expended by them should the present struggle result in putting an end to the domination of the Pope in the State altogether and forever.

THE NEWS FROM ITALY.

Just at the moment when the European war cloud, growing out of the Italian uprising, appeared to have floated away, the entire prospect has changed. GARIBALDI, with a strong force in two columns, is about to enter Rome, and the French fleet has sailed to protect the city and the Pope. All the dangers to the business of the world, likely to grow out of a European war, thus suddenly reappear. That such a war will not be the immediate consequence, is possible; but that it will be the result of French intervention, has been the almost universal prediction—a prediction that, according to present appearances, will speedily be tested.

The present aspect of affairs in Italy, even should there not be immediate war, is calculated to increase the declining tendency in cotton, produce a severe, if not disastrous strain in our sea-port cities, and entail heavy losses in the South; and, furthermore, it will revive the apprehensions that a call will be made for European balances held here and that our Five-Twenties will be flooded back upon us,—all of which, taken in connection with the already existing severe money stringency, is well calculated to increase the solicitude with which further cable advices will be awaited.

EVERYTHING is not lovely in Mexico. The invader is dead and they have his embalmed body, which is kept as though it was a precious thing to have; but the country is nearly as disturbed and is as much the prey to lawlessness as ever. Bandits have destroyed security and old times have come again. The election would seem to dispel the illusion that JUAREZ is the beloved of everybody, the universally-hailed saviour of the Republic. If he has been chosen President, it has been "by the skin of his teeth." At the best he will have a hard road to travel, and the future of the country is not all sunshine. A letter from the City of Mexico gives some details thus:

Gen. Corona in the Central and Western States, aided by the powerful and influential chief Lozado, their secession, and, in fact, all that portion of the line including the whole of their trade in the North, are lend. ing their influence, while the State on right to the South, almost all of the leading men of the State (Jalisco, are arming themselves to the young and ambitious, who will decide nothing, and the final result the popular vote is to depend upon the armed and disciplined force that can be brought to bear upon the State. The influence that the electoral college at the last moment, Father of the in the great dependence of the State. This, indeed, if they to the old Conservative party not compromised by the Imperial Government, and at present aiding the Liberal party. If they are doing anything, are working with both sides, their influence will fall. They are staying back, and, as a consequence, could not be at all surprised if it resulted in their holding the balance of power; if so, Juarez relies, from present indications, is very slim, though, to speak candidly, no one can see his programme, if he changes in the weather in this climate. A few weeks will decide the question.

Later accounts say JUAREZ has carried the day, but the general state of the case is as described. It is hazarding little when one predicts that before long the era of "revolutions" and "pronunciamentos" will begin again in all the borders of our neighbor. Meanwhile the writer from whom we have quoted prepares us for what we may expect in the line of agricultural enterprise, as follows:

"You need feel no apprehension in the market for your Mexican property during the next season, as there are only a number of agents of American companies looking for concessions of every kind or another, some of their schemes, of which I have heard, are in the highest degree good, and would form a capital investment, but most of them are the wildest sort of visionary undertakings. I have been told that there are no fewer than 380 applications before the Ministry of Fomento for concessions, and that nearly 200 of them are made by representatives of American companies."

THE MAGAZINES.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Like the fruits of autumn the November number is ripe, juicy and full of flavor. It is doubtful which the young people will welcome most eagerly, the brown nuts that are just beginning to fall, or the Tales of Adventure, and pleasant Stories, all so capitally illustrated, with which the number at hand is replete. The season is near when the young people will gather nuts for the winter evenings, to be shared as well by the old folks at home. They in turn could not do an act of more genuine reciprocity than would be the placing in the hands of all the aforesaid little people of this magazine. The publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston, propose to make it the best juvenile publication in America—which means, keep it just what it now is.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

We have already quoted liberally from the November number of this favorite. Passing it by, we will take occasion to say that the January number will contain Mr. Parton's paper on Pittsburgh.

Gen. Grant in 1862.

In 1862, General Logan took advantage of a brief furlough to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in the Northwest. He then received the following letter from Gen. Grant, of which the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* has the original:

HEADQ'RS AFTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, } VICKSBURG, MISS., August 18, 1862. }

Major General John A. Logan—Dear Sir:—I sent you ten days' extension of leave, and will give you as many more as you require. I have read your speeches in Illinois, and feel that you are doing more good there than you can possibly do while the army of your command is lying idle.

Stay while you feel such good results are being worked by your absence, and I will extend your leave to cover your absence in the mountains, should any movement of your command be contemplated, I will notify you as soon as possible of it. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

THE Richmond correspondent of the *Tribune* writing when it was supposed the "Conservatives" had carried the State, was betrayed into the following plain speaking as to the causes:

"The selfish ambitions which characterized Hauntcutt and his clique in every Convention, their arbitrary, brow-beating, whipping-in course of the former culminated in the nomination of Pendleton, most of its respectable members, and even such conservative men as Wickham and Lee, refused to sanction it by their personal presence, disgusted and voted the conservative ticket. This second election of Parson Brownlow has done more harm to the Republican party of Virginia than all the blunders of any other single people that could by any possibility be made to oppose it. The whole secret of Parson Brownlow's success is that he has gnawed at their very vitals like a rat, and, as a consequence, he has drawn around him the carrion birds, and driven from him the honest men of the party.

There are Hunnicutts outside of Virginia. The misfortune is that sound Republican principles have to pay the penalty in adverse fortune.

THE new uniform system among Railroad officials on some of the principal Eastern roads, is working well. The people like it and so do the officials—though anything that makes a conductor more conspicuous than he now is, is only to make him the victim of an indefinite number of additional questions. The system is likely to be everywhere recognized as a real improvement, and we take it for granted that the roads centering at our Union Depot and all others, will adopt the uniform system—in other words, that it may become *uniform*.

THE opera season in New York is proving a failing one. People have not attended and so the manager is out of pocket. Several reasons are given; but the real one is the universal fact that people are economizing their superfluities, saving what they have and getting what they can—and all on account of the unexpressed apprehension that something may happen in the affairs of men. It is a good sign and will have a beneficial influence in the future.

It turns out that no place has been designated for holding the ensuing National Republican Convention. The committee have talked the matter over somewhat, and Chicago, St. Louis and other cities have been suggested, but no action has been taken, and will not be before the December meeting of the committee.

MRS. LINCOLN and her clothes have ceased to be of much interest. The wardrobe is gradually disappearing, and the subscription is going on privately, no one being permitted to see the list. As for Mrs. Lincoln, the common opinion is that she is as good as insane.

Visible—Democratic roosters. Invisible—Radical chickens.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Visible—Democratic roosters. *Invisible*—Radical chickens.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Thus Corresponding.

THE Louisville *Courier* denies the statement made by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that George H. Pendleton is the choice for President of the Democracy of Kentucky. On the contrary, the *Courier* says the Democracy of that State are by no means prepared, so many months in advance of the National Convention, to commit their delegation to the support of any candidate individual. The *Courier* is of the opinion that Gen. Grant will be the Republican nominee; and if so, it may become a necessity to nominate Sherman against him. The *Courier* would prefer Pendleton to Sherman, but it would infinitely prefer Sherman as the Copperhead nominee to a Radical triumph with Grant.

FACTS such as are foreshadowed in the following item from a New York letter, require no comment:

"The representatives of the Republican party in this city have erected an office on Center street with a view to aid such foreigners as may be willing to vote with the party in the task of becoming citizens, but those in charge of the business are finding a task more onerous, for they have so little to do. It is estimated that the whole number naturalized under the auspices of the Democratic committee is seventy-five hundred, while the naturalizations effected through the Republican committee are not more than five hundred."

MARYLAND politics are summed up in the following dispatch: The Republican or Union party will now turn its exclusive attention to the next Presidential election, and consolidate upon General Grant as their candidate. The whole conservative element, which in the past year has been with the Democrats, who will go for Grant. This feeling grows rapidly every hour. But little effort will be made at the November election, except to maintain an organization.

PERSONAL.

—Isidore Mellois, a French priest, says in a late book of his that sermons should be short—even ten minutes. The English Archdeacon Denison is of the same opinion. The latter acts on this theory and is a very popular preacher. There is a class of sermons that would be better if they were even shorter than ten minutes.

—The New York *Times* mentions the application of a bankrupt to be discharged from his debts, who is the son of one of the wealthiest men on the continent, and his name is perfectly well known to everybody. His father's great wealth has probably enabled him to continue the practice he has followed for years of borrowing money from anybody and everybody whom he could persuade to lend it. The list of his creditors numbers *two hundred and fifty*, and the sums they have loaned range from one dollar to $15,000, which is the largest, and which stands against the name of Horace Greeley!

—Horace Greeley in his *Ledger* "Recollections" speaking of the time he commenced in the printing business, says: "I tried Mr. Jas. Conner, the extensive type founder, in Ann street, but he, after hearing me patiently, decided not to credit me six months for the forty dollars worth of type I wanted, and he did right. My cabbid did not justify me in doing it and I went directly then to Mr. George Bruce, the older and wealthier founder, in Chambers street, made the same exhibit, and was allowed by him the credit I needed; and that sale has since secured to his concern the sale of not less than fifty thousand dollars worth of type."

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Natali Testa is the sister of Matilda Heron, with her name Tuscanized. This is a mistake. Natali, whose first name is Fanny, is the sister of Agnes Heron, formerly a well known singer in Philadelphia. Natali is the lady's mother's name and Testa, her husband's patronymic. Agnes, who was an operatic star of bright promise, we believe is dead.

—A petition, signed by six thousand persons, has been presented to the Governor General of Canada, by Mr. James O'Reilly, Queen's Counsel, praying for the pardon of Rev. Mr. McMahon, who is undergoing sentence in the Penitentiary for his share in the Fenian raid of June, 1866. It is likely the reverend gentleman will be set at liberty, for he has already suffered enough for a more inconsiderate act.

—President Johnson has in his possession a letter written to him by Col. Forney, of Pennsylvania, recommending the appointment of a young man named Illingwalt as his private secretary, and denouncing ex-Vice-President Hamlin in strong terms. It is stated a short time after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and indorses Mr. Johnson's course at that time very earnestly. The President threatens to make it public if no friends if necessary to refer to Mr. Forney again.

REGENERATIVE GAS FURNACE.

Important Improvement in Working Metals.

In the Boston *Advertiser*, we find a description of "Siemen's Regenerative Gas Furnace," recently introduced into this country, at the Nashua Iron Company, by the holders of the patent rights for the United States, Messrs. Tuttle, Gutfield & Co., of Boston. The following quotation from an account of a visit to those works will be read with interest:

After the party had taken a general survey of the extensive works and the cyclopean operations of the workmen, in forging immense masses of iron and steel, they were conducted to a spacious building, recently erected, in which, through "blooms" were to be converted into smooth and perfect tires. These "blooms" are solid, ringshaped pieces of steel, about five inches in thickness, with an outside diameter of three feet, and an inside diameter of two feet. By means of a tongderons shovel, technically called a "charging bar," twenty feet in length, five men, two of these "blooms" were placed in the furnace prepared for their reception. As the door of the furnace was raised, to receive them, it was apparent to the spectators that the furnace differed greatly from those ordinarily employed for forging. No coal was visible within it, but it was entirely filled by an intense flame, which appeared to be fed from some mysterious source. While the "blooms" were heating, members of the party were conducted to an adjoining building, where the mystery was explained.

In this building, situated about seventy-five feet from the furnace, are located the "gas producers," which supply the furnace with heat, by the mutual action of coal, air and water. The coal is poured from above, into a brick chamber, with a sloping grate in front, and being fired at the under surface, burns at the place where the air enters, and, as it were, bakes in the upper stratum. From the upper and cooler parts of the coal, hydro-carbons are generated. From the burning coal at the bottom carbonic acid is formed which, on entering air, which in passing through the ignited carbon, becomes converted into carbonic oxide, and mingles in the upper part of the chamber with the hydro-carbons. The water introduced at the bottom is first vaporized by the heat, and then decomposed and re-arranged with the other gases as hydrogen and carbonic oxide. These mixed gases from the fire, mingled with the nitrogen which enters the air at the grate, and which forms about one-third of the entire volume. The gas rises through a large vertical tube, and proceeds horizontally to any required distance, and then descends to the heat regenerators, four of which are placed below the furnace. These regenerators are chambers packed with fire bricks, so arranged as to allow of the free passage of air or gas between them. The gas ascends through one of these chambers, and the ascending through a neighboring chamber, and, passing into the furnace the gas and air unite and burn with a high heat. Passing toward the other end of the furnace, the combined gases find outlets, down which they pass, and traversing the two remaining regenerators, heat them intensely, and travel on to their ultimate exit in the chimney. The passages between the regenerators are so subdivided with valves and deflectors that the air ways which at one time are carrying off the expended fuel can be instantly used for conducting air and gas into the furnace; while those which had just before served to carry air and gas into the furnace, have to be cooled in their turn by the current which is passing to the chimney. By each change thus made an intense heat, which would otherwise be lost, is carried back by the regenerators, and added to that which is already being developed, from the fuel. Nearly one-half more than ninety per cent. of the heat generated by these combined operations is retained in the furnace chamber, and so little escapes through the draft that the flame is not visible at the chimney. By an ingenious arrangement for the management of the furnaces, the degree of heat and its chemical nature can be readily changed, by increasing or diminishing the supply of the gaseous fuel—thus securing either a reducing or an oxidizing flame. It should be stated that the economy of the furnaces is as remarkable as their strength and one of the most inferior kinds of coal, lignite or peat can be used in the "gas producers," one set of which will supply a series of remote furnaces. Another important advantage is the entire prevention of smoke, which has hitherto caused so much annoyance in manufacturing districts.

Unpopularity of the Queen of Spain.

A Madrid correspondent describes the disrespectful treatment which the Queen of Spain continues to receive at the hands of large bodies of her subjects. On her Majesty's return to Madrid an announcement was made in the *Gaceta* that she would, on a day named, proceed to one of the sacred shrines in that city to pay her devotions to the Virgin and a hope was expressed that the inhabitants would give her a cordial greeting. The result, however, produced just the contrary effect, for, with the exception of a few stragglers, the streets were empty, and even these turned aside immediately they perceived the Queen near. It is said that the Queen returned to the palace in a furious rage, summoned M. Gozzales Bravo to her presence, and told him that he was unfit to be Minister of the Interior since he could not protect his Queen from insult and indifference. Minister promised that it should not occur again, and has ordered all public functionaries to be present at the next procession on pain of instant dismissal.

REMARKABLE accounts are given of the curative qualities—especially when applied to cancer and all kinds of cutaneous diseases—of the Massequoi springs, at Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont. A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* says: "I have a reliable report of a lady, broken but little with great difficulty, apparently at the verge of death from an immense rose cancer, who is now nearly well, only a small place in the center of the sore remaining unhealed, and that diminishing daily. As told me, the case would be incredible were it not well attested. It is remarkable that relief from pain in the cancer follows almost immediately upon the application of the water, and that the cancer itself is attacked by the application of the clayey sediment of the spring; but the real and permanent cure is believed to be wrought by the action of the water upon the blood. The springs are owned by Dr. Bainbridge Smith, a lawyer of New York, who was cured by the water of a malignant ulcer or cancer on the tongue, which the physicians found no means of curing, and which seemed likely to prove fatal.

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.
BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL.
The only Ingredients Recently Used contained no Opium.
Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering in and that is all too well known as the "Mother's Friend," which relieves the gums, subdues inflammation and acts as a specific for all diseases of children. Those who are suffering with diarrhœa, wind cholic, if taken in time, will find immediate relief by the use of this delicious and safe remedy, all other infantile preparations containing opium, which is poisonous, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
58 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SAVE THEM.
Do not miss the occasion of saving your teeth when you may get sure relief. Dentists charge fifty cents per tooth for extracting, and then they can never be restored in nature originality; therefore, a dollar saved is a dollar earned. Dr. HERRICK'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE will preserve the teeth, harden the gums and sweeten the breath. Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all Druggists.

PAIN
Is a condition and no panacea. What is more exceptionable than the remedies usually employed for pain, too often proceeding from a neglected grinder, that might be saved by the effective application of DR. WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH FLEMING, No. 84 Market street, and all Druggists.

RUINS
We cannot tell you a paper in which the ruins do not meet with their deserved fate, but we can tell you that every other monument of the past is built and made to do we think, that every one is daily adding to ruin rapidly proceeding around us. The ruin of a tone or teeth is to be watched as great ruin, but one that can be prevented by the use of WARD'S FLUID AND POWDERED DENTIFRICE.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 MARKET ST., and all Druggists.

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. 33 per cent. off. Store removed to new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.
tf 6oct

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALUM.
200 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.
eod

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.
3,000 LBS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts.
eod

TREES, TREES, TREES.
A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES.
For sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, }
Pittsburgh, October 24th, 1867. }
NOTICE TO ASSESSORS—THE Books for the Triennial Assessments are now ready for delivery at the office of the County Commissioner. They must be returned completed on or before JANUARY 15th, 1868, in accordance with the increased compensation provided by Act of Assembly.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Over National Bank of Commerce.
mths

ONIONS, ONIONS.
800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,
Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.
VAN CORLER & SHEPARD.

A Visit to the Mummies.

An American, now traveling in Egypt, had the curiosity to enter a cave used as a sepulchre for mummies. "Imagine," he says, "a vaulted chamber twenty-five feet high, cut in the heart of a huge granite rock. In this apartment, dimly lighted by our two flickering tapers, filled almost to the roof, was a countless piled-up mass of uncoffined mummies. There they lay, in all shapes and postures. Time had burst the twining ligaments of some, and their bony arms and fleshless fingers seemed struggling up from the mass, as if to lay hold of the disturbers of their slumbers. Some were placed upright against the walls, and in the weird shadows thrown by the candle's light, their features twitched and moved, and their long-sealed lips seemed opening to denounce us. Our Arab guide drew a long knife from the sheath in his arm, and commenced cutting and tearing off the wrappings in search of valuables; and, as his naked limbs sank among the dry bones, and as his swarthy arms tossed about the bodies, he looked like some hideous vampire at his nightly meal. The air was very bad, and I was about to beat a retreat when suddenly a thought flashed across my mind that almost froze my blood with horror. I am not a coward, but for a moment my heart stood still. The cave was filled with a thousand mummies, drier than the dryest tinder, and soaked in bitumen, each one wrapped in many folds of mummy cloth, as inflammable as gun cotton. A single spark from one of the torches would have spread like wildfire, and no power upon earth could have saved us from a fearful death. We would have been cremated alive in five minutes. I remarked this to Harry, he saw it instantly, and we told to the guide to be careful of the light, while I started for the opening. On I went, through the narrow passage, tearing knees and garments against the sharp stones, slipping and falling at each moment to lay my hand upon the slimy coils of a serpent in the dark, and every now and then striking fast and feeling (in imagination just as cold) nothing broad of the fire ground on my back. At last I reached the hole and was drawing up, very glad to breathe the pure air and feel the warm sun again."

NOTICES.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL
HOLLOW COAL COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 163 Second street, Pittsburgh, on the 6th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board
A. O. BRANCE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the MINGO COAL CO., will be held at the Iron Association Rooms corner of Water and Market streets, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, 29th October at 2 o'clock. By order of Board of Directors.
JAS. COLLORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 121 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 7th, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
SAM'L SIMES,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, at the office of the Company, No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition of importance will be laid before the meeting. By order,
E. S. WRIGHT, Prest.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. AND CONN. R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on November 18th, 1867, and will remain closed until after the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, on December 2, 1867.
JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867. }
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company which will mature from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of ALBERT G. CULBERTSON, a Bankrupt, in bankruptcy.
TAKE NOTICE.—That a petition has been filed in said Court, by ALBERT G. CULBERTSON, of Monongahela City, in the county of Washington, in said district, praying for a discharge from all debts and claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before said Court, at Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And you will also take notice that the second meeting of creditors of said bankrupt required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be held on the day above mentioned, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before me, at my office, No. 93 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, in said district.
JAMES LOCKHART, Clerk of the U. S. District Court.
Clerk's Office, Pittsburgh, Oct. 24, 1867.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss: At Pittsburgh, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1867. On reading and considering hereby given notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM SHERRARD, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, & W. Burns, of Corsica, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition.
HARRISON BLAKE, Assignee,
No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
W. M. SHEPARD, Jr., Secretary.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Also, Property against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Rivers, and Canals of the United States.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Bagaley, John Shipton,
James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper,
W. M. Shepard, S. Hainaday,
E. F. Jones, J. Cameron Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John S. Dilworth,
Jos. Woodwell, George Hamilton,
Barnet Preston, Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1840.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
CASH.....175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Loses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. A. Caldwell, John A. Hutchison.
Jno. H. Ewing, William Bell,
Geo. A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
Jno. Ansell, John Atwell,
Jas. Woodburn, R. Wallace,
Sam'l. B. Robison, Jno. D. Scull,
R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James M. Guffey.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JAS. M. GUFFEY, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

NATIONAL
Insurance Company,
OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.
FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
W. W. Martin, Reuben Lea,
John Brown, jr., Joseph Myers,
Thos. Bell, Richard Bond,
O. H. P. Williams, John A. Myler,
A. H. Kingsl, Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart. eod

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,
A. L. L. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. S. REED, General Agent.
Office, No. 90 WATER STREET, Sign of Chelsea & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character it has always assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James Marshall, Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Benj. F. Thomas, John B. Vance,
Charles J. Clarke, James F. Hanna,
Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Darlington,
Philip Reymer,
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, Northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and/or

...e Daily Commercial

THE INDIAN AUTUMN.

Say, across the smiling valley,
Where the yellow corn-fields stand,
Trustful with the red man's trustfulness,
Rise the mountains tall and grand,
With their cloudy ramparts armed,
Gazing far across the land.

Seem they like great chiefs in council,
Stern and thoughtful in their gloom,
Like a big eye, downward peering,
Through the cloud rifts looks the sun
On the broad vale, fair and pleasing,
Where the silver rivers run.

There the smoke of many wigwams,
Like a soft haze hovers blue;
There beside the lisping river
Sails in moored the birch canoe,
Tost with light stroke, quick and steady,
O'Er the glassy waters through.

Hither comes the dry-voiced robin,
With the sunset on his breast,
Deepest dye of happy crimson,
Borrowed from the flowing West,
Tost with flaming color kindled
When the great sun sinks to rest.

Yonder see the forest monarch,
See the oak tree burning red,
Like a warrior in his war-paint,
Lifting high his fearless head,
With his tall crown pitched with feathers,
And his giant arms outspread.

See the beech tree gathering russet
By the shaggy woodland strand,
Like the young men or our people,
Like the young and strong they seem,
Supple, hardy as true lover,
Like my warrior as my dream,
Beautiful as any dream.

See the maples, bright and golden,
Like the gay queens of our race,
And the young ash, tall and slender,
Bending lightly in its place,
Like a youthful Indian maiden,
Full of beauty and of grace.

Yonder on the sloping hill-side,
Misty with the floating seeds,
In the wind like gay plumes nodding,
See the yellow, golden reeds;
See the stunach's fiery berries,
Shining like strings of golden beads.

Soon will come the sad wind, sobbing
In these leaves of gold and red,
Like the sound of mingled voices
Mourning for a spirit fled,
Voices raised in lamentation
When a mighty chief is dead.

Soon will come the pattering rain drops,
Slowly falling, chill and damp,
Like the tread of stealthy footsteps,
Like the dull and muffled tramp,
When our warriors, for the war path,
File from out their silent camp.

TOOK A NAP.

...t Being Disposed to Work, and Suffering a Matrimonial Disappointment, a Healthy Man of Thirty Goes to Bed and Stays There Forty-Nine Years.

On a recent occasion were consigned to their final resting place, in the churchyard of Keighley, in England, the mortal remains of one of the most eccentric individuals that ever lived. The fact, a parallel seems scarcely possible of a man going to bed in good health and remaining there for a period of forty-nine years! The subject of the following remarks, who went by the cognomen of "Old Threclape," but whose Christian name was Wm. Sharp, lived at a place called Oldroyds, not far from Braithwaite, in the parish of Keighley. He was the son of a small farmer, and from an early age never showed much inclination to steady work. For a while he followed the trade of a weaver, but more frequently neglected his loom to range the neighboring moors with his gun, often spending whole nights in the open air. When thirty years of age he took to his bed and the room which he never left until carried thence on the day of his funeral. The cause of this extraordinary conduct, owing to his great age, and the very few of his own standing who survive him reviving no more than slight recollection of the events of that period, is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty. But the principal reason seems to be a matrimonial disappointment. The wedding day was fixed. This singular character, then a young and doubtless silent lover, accompanied by a friend, wended his way down to the parish church, and there patiently awaited the arrival of the bride elect. But the bride never came. The father of the damsel sternly and steadily refused his consent. This, combined, it may have been, with other grievances, imaginary and real, proved heavily on a mind certainly not endowed with more than an average intellect, and bearing unmistakable traces of hereditary singularity; and the result was that the young man consigned himself to a small room, measuring about nine feet in every direction, with the determination of spending the remainder of his existence between the blankets, which resolution he kept most unflinchingly. The floor of his room was covered with stone flags; certainly not too dry; in one corner was a fireplace which could only be used when the wind blew from one or two points of the compass; the window was permanently fastened, the shutters were closed, and with the exception of a few squares had been broken as carefully patched with wood. At the time his death this window had never been opened for thirty-eight years! The sole furniture consisted an antique clock, minus weight and pendulum, the hands and face of which was covered with a thick network of cobwebs, a small round table of dark oak, and a plain, unvarnished deal stool, entirely without backings. In this dreary cell, whose only inlet for fresh air during thirty-eight years was the door occasionally left open, did this strange being inmure himself. He obstinately refused to speak to any one, and, if spoken to, never answered those who were his attendants. In fact, all trace of intellectual development seemed to have become either dormant or extinct, and the only faculties which remained in active exercise were those which man holds in common with the animal.

His father by his will made provision for the corporal wants of his eccentric son, and so secured him a constant attendant. His meals he ate regularly when brought to him, and latterly in a very singular manner; for in process of time his legs became contracted and drawn upward his body, and when about to eat his food he used to roll himself over and so take his meals in a kneeling posture. He was generally cleanly in his habits. During the whole period of his self-imposed confinement he never had any serious illness—the only cause of indisposition those connected with him can remember being a slight loss of appetite, caused apparently by indigestion, for two or three days—and this, notwithstanding he ate on the average as much as any farm laborer. He certainly, physically at least, did credit to his food; for, though arrived at the long age of seventy-seven years, his flesh was firm, fair and unwrinkled, save with fat, and the estimate of his weight was 240 pounds or thereabouts. As a matter of course the curious came far and wide to see this eccentric being, and whenever a stranger was ushered into his den he immediately buried his head in his bed clothes. About a week before his death his appetite began to fail. His limbs became partially benumbed, so that he could not take his food in his accustomed manner.

From this attack he seemed to rally, and not until the evening of his death were any apprehensions entertained that the attack would prove ultimately fatal. Shortly before he expired he was heard to exclaim, "Poor Bill! poor Bill Sharp!"—the most connected sentence he had been known to utter for many a year. His remains were interred in the graveyard of the parish church of the district in which he had resided. The greatest curiosity prevailed to see the last of this singular being, and the church and churchyard was densely crowded. The coffin excited considerable attention from its extraordinary shape, being more like a great oak chest than a coffin. It was two feet four inches in depth, and so great was the weight that it required eighteen stout strong ropes to lower it into the grave. The weight of the coffin and its contents was estimated at 480 pounds.

Light Your Fires.

The unexampled wet summer, followed by a warm, dry autumn, has produced its natural and disastrous effect upon the general health of the country. The earth, first deeply saturated with moisture, and its surface subsequently baked and cracked with heat, has become a veritable Pandora's box, with an open lid, from which is escaping its plentiful supply of diseases. Thus in the southern portion of our country the intense miasmatic poison has generated yellow fever with a virulence hardly ever before equaled, and in the North and West, where congestive and intermittent fevers usually prevail in a mitigated form even in seasons most favorable to health, they have this year become more rife and severe. So intense is the miasmatic poison and such its diffusive force, that there is reason to belive that it is exerting its baleful power in places which have been hitherto proof against its influence.

Habit, it is said, will so accustom an ox to shinning that it will submit to it without squirming; and thus ague, when once become familiar by frequent visitations, so loses all its awe, and is received, if not with welcome, with indifference. The story is well known of the traveler who, meeting in the West a pale, emaciated creature, who had shaken apparently all his clothes into tatters, asked him what was the matter. "N-n-n-o-thing," was the reply. "Then why do you tremble so?" "I-i-a-n-n-o-thing bu bu-bu ttb-tb-the sh-sh-sha-kes!"

The fever and ague, however, though its immediate effects can be readily removed by that blessed remedy, quinine, is by no means a disease that should be regarded with indifference. Repeated attacks of it are sure to engender affections of the vital organs, and so undermine the constitution as to render life miserable and hasten the approach of death.

There is a simple and most effective means of weakening, if not of annulling, the force of the miasmatic poison. Where this is less intense, such means will, of course, be more advantageously applied, although they will be of use even in the presence of its most virulent manifestation. The means alluded to consist merely of a good blazing fire lighted at least every morning and evening, but still better, kept burning the whole day. In spite of our sunny autumnal days, and seductive Indian summers, it would be advisable for every family in town or country to have daily a fire of wood or coal in each inhabited room of the house. No furnace will do; there must be a blaze in the open fireplace, so that not only the apartment may be dried by the heat, but that it may be thoroughly ventilated by the current set in motion by the burning fuel, especially if, as all should be governed either by your sensations, your thermometers, or the date of the month, in first lighting the fires. Light them, then, even now and keep them burning long. If the heat should force you to open the window, so much the better, for thus you will have a stronger and purer current of air. If you wish to escape ague and fevers, we repeat, "Light your fires."—*Harper's Weekly.*

ECONOMY IN FUEL—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire from freezing out, or blowing out; great attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Send for circular. Call and examine. ROGERS & SHEBBATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

GET SONE BUT A GROVER & BAKER,

...is the best for all purposes. Only at ... (FIFTH STREET.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT HEALTH BEVERAGES proves its great value as a delicate, nourishing, and healing remedy by its enormous consumption throughout the world during the past eighteen years; if the scientific bodies of all civilized countries have united in its praise and bestowed upon its originator many medals and diplomas; if the most eminent physicians recommend it in their practice to their debilitated patients, and to those suffering from diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, or afflicted with dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, etc.; if its introduction into the principal hospitals of Europe and America has done wonders, as the official reports will testify, then we feel that the American people are justified in their appreciation of its great value, and in their discrimination between Hoff's Malt Extract Health Beverage and the innumerable so-called remedies and tonics of the day, which are short-lived by reason of the slight foundation on which they build their reputation; but *Hoff's Malt Extract Health Beverage* has been steadily increasing in its consumption for the past eighteen years, and is more popular to-day than ever, and wherever introduced has met with well-merited success.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 543 Broadway, New York. Price $6 per dozen; 60 per bottle. Sold at Druggists and Grocers.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graff & Reiter's, 315 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAUMAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and Happiness are the twin sisters which render existence pleasant and agreeable, for the enjoyment of life depends, in a great measure, on the state of its health. None could despair who suffer from dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, nervous disorders, ulcers, scrofula, piles, or fistulas, while these famous medicines offer not only an antidote but a radical cure. They have had the most marvelous success in the worst types of diseases which afflict the human race. Sold at all Druggists.

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS cure Sick Headache, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks by carrying off all impure humors and cleansing the blood. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists.

STOCK SALES.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, October 29th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
10 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co.;
35 shares Birmingham Bridge,
10 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH.....J. F. ROTH.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,
No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready on MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE.
CHAS. S. MAURICK.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

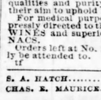
DRUGGISTS.

BAY RUM SOAP, BAY RUM SOAP,
HONEY SOAP, HONEY SOAP,
GLYCERINE SOAP, GLYCERINE SOAP,
And many other varieties, for sale by
JAS. R. CLARK, Druggist,
103 FIFTH STREET.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books, also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS.
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh18 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM, (Two Medals) AT THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION, AND ARE MENTIONED AS THE "STANDARD SCALES." ALSO A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR. "THE FIRST AND HIGHEST PREMIUMS ON SCALES."

A full assortment of Scales of all sizes on hand at
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.'S,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. BUETTLER.
BARR, KNABE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.
Also, GEARY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & M. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-1y

SEGARS.
100,000 Connecticut and Pennsylvania Seed Segars, just received on Consignment, and will be sold at very low prices at
ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S
Regularly Established Virginia Tobacco Agency,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts

CARPETS.

VELVET CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

NEW FALL STOCK
OF
CARPETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ALL WOOL INGRAINS,
WOOL DUTCH,
LIST AND RAG,
HALL AND STAIR,
COTTAGE AND HEMP,
ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN DRUGGETS.
MEDALLION DRUGGETS.
WE OFFER MANY OF OUR GOODS MUCH BELOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.
Special Inducements to those who Buy to Sell.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD!
Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

51 FIFTH STREET.
McCALLUM BROS.
HAVE ON HAND THE FALL STYLES
OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CRUMB CLOTHS,
WIDE FELTINGS AND DRUGGETS,
TOILANES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF TABLE COVERING.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPETS,
LIST AND YARN CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBON,
Trimming and Notion House,
The Largest Store and Stock.
ANOTHER LINE OF
New Goods,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.,
Including a splendid assortment of
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.
CALL AND SEE US.
Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY
AND
RIBBON HOUSE,
J. D. BERND,
Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,
SECOND FLOOR.
J. BENSWANGER & CO.,
55 MARKET STREET,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
BONNETS, &c.
We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS.
AT 11 CENTS,
GOOD DARK PRINTS,
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
ALL THE BEST PRINTS.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
GOOD YARD WIDE SHEETING.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
WIDE BLEACHED CRASH.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
GOOD GINGHAMS.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
DARK DELAINES.
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
SACKING FLANNEL,
PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNELS,
HEAVY PLAID FLANNELS,
JEANS, CASSIMERES,
GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
COVERLETS, QUILTS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
SONTAGS, UNDERCLOTHING,
SHIRT FRONTS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
OFFER DOMESTIC GOODS, SUCH AS
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

DRY GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

NEW STOCK.
IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

1867. FALL 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES
CAN BE DETECTED
BY GETTING
ONE OF OUR THREE LEGGED
MICROSCOPES.
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
56 FIFTH STREET,
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

PROPOSALS.

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.
Proposals will be received from the 10th to the 30th of October for the Graduation and Masonry of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, extending from Wilmington Del., to Birdsboro, Pa. Specifications and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office, Coatesville, Pa.
N. P. HOBART, Eng. in Charge.

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,
54 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH,
NOW OFFER THEIR
FALL STOCK
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS
AND
NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and
Cash and Short Time Buyers
Are invited to examine the Stock.
S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES
DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS,
SHAWLS, SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS AND
BLANKETS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.

FULLERTON'S
Freeport Barred Flannels.
We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
Sold at MILL PRICE, Strictly on Commission. All genuine Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.
"Greenville Woolen Mills," W. Craig & Co. We have no connection with this Mill, and are prepared to sell at MILL PRICE.
Greenville Barred Flannels,
AND
COUNTRY BLANKETS.
These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically good value.
Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6½ lbs.
Blankets, 11-4, weighing 7 lbs.
These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, saving to buyers all FREIGHT AND CHARGES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 115 Wood street Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
New Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Super Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons.
New Styles of Gloves and Hosiery.
Embroideries of all kinds.
Rich Paris Handkerchiefs.
The New "Glove Fitting Corset."
Hair Plaits and Waterfalls—new styles.
Evening Shawls and Circulars—new.
A NEW LOT OF
Fashionable Jet and Rogwood Jewelry.
The celebrated "S. S." Kid Glove, $1 10,
Every Pair Warranted.
The "Star Shirt," Suspenders, Ties, &c
A complete Line of Fall and Winter
Undershirts and Drawers.
Another Lot of those Superior
PROMENADE SATCHELS
AND TRAVELING BAGS.
We have just opened a choice line of FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS, which we offer to Cash Buyers at Eastern Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 188
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES,
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
NO. 113 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly
OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND
Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the
Lowest Eastern Prices.
FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

LONDON PORTER AND
SCOTCH ALES,
FOR MEDICINAL USE.
20 CASES FOR SALE BY
WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson,)
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.

GROCERIES.
100 hhds Sugar House Sugar;
150 bags Cutting Loaf Sugar;
100 boxes Clarified Cuba Sugar;
25 bbls choice Porto Rico Sugar;
100 boxes Mckenzie, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Soap;
10 cases Finest Olive Oil;
10 bags choice old Government Java Coffee;
50 bbls choice Crushed Sugar.
WITH A GENERAL STOCK OF GROCERIES, FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, BY
WM. MILLER,
(Late Miller & Ricketson,)
No. 221 and 223, cor. Liberty and Irwin sts.

SUNDRIES.
218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
120 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
100 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 pockets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
100 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
100 bbls Double Refined Sugars;
250 bbls Refined Sugars;
150 bbls choice Porto Rico Sugar;
30 bbls prime P. R. Molasses;
40 bbls double Extract Logwood;
200 half chests Green and Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
400 dozen Brooms, choice to common;
In store, and arriving by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale low by
JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CROCERIES.
Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,
Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.
A large and complete stock at low figures.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
130 and 132 Second street.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOPKINS.
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
COME AND SEE.
NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.
LEMON & WEISE,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,
No. 118 FOURTH STREET,
Are offering the Finest Household Furniture that can be had in this vicinity, at LOW CASH RATES. No trouble to show stock at this old established House.

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore Puncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 37x46. Address COMMERCIAL

MANUFACTURERS.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
PITTSBURGH.
W. T. JAQUITH. L. C. LIVINGSTON. W. H. HUNT.
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings, Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Budgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
Founders and Machinists,
IRON CITY WORKS,
COR. PIKE AND O'HARA AND PIKE AND WALNUT STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL ENGINES,
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES,
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
PURE WHITE LEAD.
PITTSBURGH.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD ST., Monongahela House.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN. NATHANIEL S. ROSS.
FULTON FOUNDRY.
SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, 131 Wood street.
TOTTEN & CO.,
Successors to Joseph Pennock and Pennock & Totten.
Manufacturers of Chill Iron, warranted; Nail Plate, Chisels, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Puddling Heating and Tunneling Furnace Plates, of improved patterns. Plain and ribbed; Bar, Bolier and Plate Iron; Shears and Punches, of latest improved patterns. Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.
Gas Retorts, Oil Stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Sugar Kettle; House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water, either bell or flange; Rolls turned, and all Slitting done to order. A large assortment of rolling mill patterns purchased from the Fort Pitt Foundry. Sole manufacturers for Allegheny County of Hosier's Patent Bessemle Burner, adapted to all heating purposes, ja31-1y

JOSEPH P. HAIGH. WILLIAM MILLER.
DUQUESNE AND WEST POINT
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND POINT ST.
JOSEPH P. HAIGH & CO.,
Have facilities co-extensive with the leading Forges in the East, and are prepared to PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS, PISTON RODS, LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS,
RAILROAD AXLES
LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES,
Together with every description of SHAFT WORK. 1y9-1y

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common Refined Charcoal and Juniata Bloom Iron.
MERCHANT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON;
HOOP HAND AND SHEET IRON;
BOILER PLATE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
SPLICING, GUARD AND FINGER IRON;
SCROLL AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
SCROLLED CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES.
Warehou

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting Discussions on the Sabbath School Questions.

The Others for the Ensuing Year.

Another Convention to be Held in the Spring.

The Allegheny County Sabbath School Teachers' Convention met at ten o'clock Saturday morning. The devotional exercises were commenced by singing the Sixth hymn

"God is merciful."

Several requests for prayer were presented. Rev. E. B. Snyder read the scripture lesson from the 18th chapter of John.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Douglass.

The congregation united in singing the hymn

"Shall we sing in Heaven?"

THE MORNING DISCUSSION.

The Chairman said the topic "Consecrated Teachers," would be taken up. The thought this was an important question, and should receive attention. Dr. Howard was called upon to open the discussion, and said the words carried him back to the old Jewish methods of worship. The sacrifice was placed upon the altar and consecrated and wholly given up to God. The teachers should be given up to God and have their hearts and souls dedicated to Him. There were other ideas connected with the subject; preparation was necessary. As the clergyman should prepare, so should the Sunday school Teacher.

Another idea was an earnest desire for the salvation of the souls committed to the teacher's care. Everything should be used that would charm and be brought into use to make the pupils understand the Bible, but the grand object should be to bring the children to the Savior. Prayer for each one of the children should often be given.

Mr. Burt thought the idea of a consecrated teacher as given by the previous speaker was the correct one. It was two-fold. First consecration to the work of God, and then consecration to the work of the teacher. The consecrated teacher of this kind would be diligent in the work of inquiring into the wants of his children, and endeavor to lead them to God according to the plan of the Savior. The aim at inspiration should be high, but many taught because they were induced to do so by circumstances. What they, perhaps, could not come up to the standard an effort should be made to bring them there.

Mr. Scovil spoke of the motives to consecration. In proportion to our development of the moral or religious the teacher would be consecrated to the work. If teachers were influenced by the love of God they would be consecrated. As there were great motives for consecration so there were great powers in the world. It would tend to make men harmonious in their efforts to labor in the cause of God.

Mr. Palmer indorsed all that had been said, and recognized the importance of consecrated teachers. Being consecrated, but *facts* must be looked at as they were. In the country districts, he thought, there was a great deal of apathy, and he thought good might be accomplished by teachers who were apt, strictly speaking, consecrated teachers, but were not morally upright men. Some of them by being engaged in the Sabbath Schools might be reformed. He thought if such teachers could not be obtained, others might be profitably employed.

The audience then sang the last verse of the hymn,

"Come Thou fount of every blessing."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. K. Miller, who prayed that all present might be consecrated to the work of Christian teachers.

TEACHER'S MEETINGS.

The subject of teacher's meetings and teacher's training, with reports from pastors, superintendents and teachers was in order.

It was moved that a collection be taken up for a family in destitute circumstances, who had requested the prayers of the congregation. This motion was carried. The collection amounted to $22 47.

Mr. Miller said in their school, teachers meetings were held once a month for the transaction of business, and then they had a Bible meeting, which was very interesting and profitable, once a week. Mr. Thomas Bakewell thought the subject of consecrated teachers and teachers meetings were closely connected, as it was the duty of consecrated teachers to organize a teachers meeting. The teachers should be prepared to give information in order to make the meeting interesting and profitable.

Mr. Mittenger requested that the manner of conducting the meetings be explained.

Mr. Miller said they had a text book from which they obtained the leading features of the lesson, and considered the meaning to be imparted to the teachers.

Mr. Scovil said he thought the principal difficulty was that the teachers required too much of their pastors. Each teacher should be consecrated to all they could in performing their work. Another difficulty was that the subjects selected for the teachers' meetings were too general. Special subjects should be taken up and carefully considered.

Mr. Locke said that such a class as desired by Mr. Scovil was to be found in the Liberty Street Church. The Superintending Committee, to whom which were freely discussed by the teachers. Topics were selected, and all attended. The meetings with the adoption of this mode had added much to the interest of the Sabbath-school.

Mr. Macrum said the teachers needed encouragement and to awaken them to duty in their work. They needed prayer for each other to give them confidence. Their lessons must be studied and used to prepare the teachers for the Sabbath Schools. As every one needed special preparation for any work in life. Mr. Scovil said there were many who were losing too much sameness in the exercise, but he thought there was little danger of a change from one mode to the other by mistake.

The audience then sang the hymn entitled "A Cry from Macedonia." Rev. Alfred Taylor was then introduced and delivered an address on the subject of "The outside things of the Sabbath School."

MR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

The speaker said he did not propose in the little time which he had to discuss all things outside of the Sabbath School, as to fully explain the subject would require considerable time. He would use the blackboard while delivering his address, and he hoped the time would come when minister would use the blackboard in presenting their leading ideas to their hearers, by writing down the principal points of their discourse on the blackboard. He thought that when told this had said this would be an impossibility for his pastor, for he had no leading ideas. Mr. T. then proceeded to write down the principal points which he intended to explain by blackboard: They were teacher, parent, child and visiting.

He then spoke of these subjects, writing out the minor divisions as he proceeded. He said he had tried to impress a very clear idea of his views upon the minds of his audience. He had endeavored to do so, and said that many teachers when the exercises of the school were over, immediately left the school. This was not the best way. It was the duty of the teachers to visit the parents and children, and to frequently converse with them. The clergyman could do the Sabbath school only and pray or were necessary; study and prayer were necessary. The word "ignorance" was then written on the blackboard, and the speaker said we should go to God knowing our ignorance go to the Bible and then proceed to the study of maps and charts, and finally read the commentary. He then spoke of the failure of the Bible to be guarded against. The pastor should aid the teacher outside of the Sabbath school.

There was another useful outside influence and the word was written on the blackboard. There was a great deal of good in the distribution of tracts of a proper character. The cup of tea should be taken to the fatherless. The speaker thought teachers should visit the poor in the proper manner, and not shirk the responsibility upon a Sabbath-school visitor.

The children should receive the proper care and pains and teachers should endeavor in looking after them.

In regard to visiting it could be conducted so as to be a benefit, but it was frequently carried on in a cold heartless manner; then it was productive of no good. The spirit of Christ should be carried out in visiting. The true spirit was to be found in the passage of scripture. "He went to the land of Israel. He both visited and redeemed his people.

The order of the day, the scriptures was then read, and the Institute adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute reassembled at two o'clock, Rev. E. B. Snyder in the chair.

The exercises commenced by singing the grand old hymn:

"When I can read my title clear."

The Scripture lesson was read from the 5th chapter of John.

Rev. Mr. Squires then made a fervent prayer, asking that the divine influence would be with the institute, as it had been, and that it might be a great power in the cause of bringing men to the Savior.

The hymn,

"Happy Day,"

Was then sung.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The subject of infant schools, memorizing its use and abuse, was taken up.

Mr. Taylor was called upon to open the discussion, and said there were cases where young and inexperienced teachers presented themselves for work, and they were told to take the little ones. Tots was upon the old plan of teaching Common schools. It was to a great extent true that the most experienced teachers should be assigned to the infant school. If the child succeeded in asking a question that was not properly answered they thought they had obtained a victory and made a conquest. The teachers should have the power to lead the child understand the matters they proposed to teach, if not they should not be ashamed to make inquiries. One of the best teachers he ever had was of prepossessing in her personal appearance, but she had a fair amount of knowledge of the subject and knew just how to do it all out.

The children who were to take part in the exercise came in at this time and the hymn was sung, commencing:

"The children are gathering from near and from far,"

The President said he objected to the term infants, as many children thought they were entitled to an infant class because of their age. The best possible teachers for the infant schools should be selected. Only one little girl in every hundred successful teacher, were successful in teaching younger classes.

Mr. Squires said he indorsed the remarks which had been made, and thought the word infants should be dropped. He knew a teacher a thirty-five years old who had for thirty years been a children's teacher, and always studied his lessons as thoroughly as though he was going to teach a class of adults, and he was very successful.

INFANT CLASS LESSONS.

The Chairman said the discussion of the subject of memorizing would have to be deferred, and the infant class lesson would be taken up.

Mrs. Campbell, of the Tenth Ward Mission school, then heard her class of little girls recite a model lesson. First, they repeated the Lord's Prayer after the teacher, and then sang the 103d Psalm.

The children answered the questions which were asked them promptly.

The exercises were very interesting, and the large audience listened attentively.

The Chairman said that according to the programme the eve, were to be questions and criticisms upon the two preceding lessons.

Mr. Taylor said he would like to offer one criticism upon the lesson, and that was, that it was first rate, could have been here to hear this lesson, as it was a most excellent model lesson.

Mr. Scovil complimented the teacher upon the excellent manner in which the exercise had been conducted.

Mr. Snyder said that the great point the teacher had tried to impress upon the minds of the children was that God is true. The lesson was perfect for each lesson one grand truth should be to impress in the minds of the scholars.

A number of the members of the Convention asked Mrs. Campbell several questions as to the Convention as to method of teaching. The answers were satisfactory, and many of the teachers present were satisfactory, in relation of her method of teaching.

The Twenty-ninth Hymn was sung,

"Shall we sing in Heaven forever, forever?"

A single class exercise under Professor Taylor, Alfred Taylor was then heard. The exercise illustrated the good results which would follow from having a class compare passages in different portions of the Bible, and trace the relations which one portion of the Scriptures had to another. This was practically used, and Mr. Taylor claimed that it would be found useful in Sabbath-school exercises.

Mr. Taylor was asked several questions as to his plan of teaching and answered them.

Considerable discussion followed. One delegate expressing himself strongly in favor of blackboard teaching. He met a boy on one occasion, over whom he could exercise no influence—in a valley, and to attract the attention of the youngster placed a picture illustrating the parable of the prodigal son on a board fence. The immediate attraction of the children of the boy, and he now attended church regularly.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Committee on Nominations for officers for the ensuing year reported as follows:

President—Rev. S. P. Scovel.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Mr. Erew, Geo. H. Anderson, J. Allen McCrum, P. H. Faulkner and Rev. A. Engery.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Douglass.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. H. Locke.

Treasurer—E. W. Burt.

Business Committee—Thomas H. Lane, David Robinson, R. S. Dilworth, Rev. Mr. Woodside, Wm. Bichart, Prof. Sererce, and J. H. Hilliard.

The report of the committee was accepted and the above named officers declared elected.

ANOTHER CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THE SPRING.

It was asked whether another Convention should be held in the spring.

Mr. Scovel thought statistics showing the condition of the Sabbath schools should be prepared, and the time for another Convention fixed, at which the statistics could be presented.

Mr. Taylor spoke of the great State Convention which was to be held in the spring. Some of the statistics should be prepared and presented at that meeting.

Mr. Scovel thought an institute should be established in every county for the examination of teachers. Teachers should be examined in order to ascertain their qualifications.

Mr. Miller said they had a text book from which they obtained the leading features of the lesson, and considered the meaning to be imparted to the minds of the teachers.

Mr. Scovil said he thought the principal difficulty was that the teachers required too much of their pastors. Each teacher should be consecrated to all they could in performing their work. Another difficulty was that the subjects selected for the teachers' meetings were too general. Special subjects should be taken up and carefully considered.

Mr. Locke said that such a class as desired by Mr. Scovil was to be found in the Liberty Street Church. The Superintending Committee, to whom which were freely discussed by the teachers. Topics were selected, and all attended. The meetings with the adoption of this mode had added much to the interest of the Sabbath-school.

Mr. Macrum said the teachers needed encouragement and to awaken them to duty in their work. They needed prayer for each other to give them confidence. Their lessons must be studied and used to prepare the teachers for the Sabbath Schools. As every one needed special preparation for any work in life.

Mr. Scovil said there were many who were losing too much sameness in the exercise, but he thought there was little danger of a change from one mode to the other by mistake.

The audience then sang the hymn entitled "A Cry from Macedonia." Rev. Alfred Taylor was then introduced and delivered an address on the subject of "The outside things of the Sabbath School."

MR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

The speaker said he did not propose in the little time which he had to discuss all things outside of the Sabbath School, as to fully explain the subject would require considerable time. He would use the blackboard while delivering his address, and he hoped the time would come when minister would use the blackboard in presenting their leading ideas to their hearers, by writing down the principal points of their discourse on the blackboard. He thought that when told this had said this would be an impossibility for his pastor, for he had no leading ideas. Mr. T. then proceeded to write down the principal points which he intended to explain by blackboard: They were teacher, parent, child and visiting.

He then spoke of these subjects, writing out the minor divisions as he proceeded. He said he had tried to impress a very clear idea of his views upon the minds of his audience. He had endeavored to do so, and said that many teachers when the exercises of the school were over, immediately left the school. This was not the best way. It was the duty of the teachers to visit the parents and children, and to frequently converse with them. The clergyman could do the Sabbath school only and pray or were necessary; study and prayer were necessary. The word "ignorance" was then written on the blackboard, and the speaker said we should go to God knowing our ignorance go to the Bible and then proceed to the study of maps and charts, and finally read the commentary. The failure of the Bible to be guarded against. The pastor should aid the teacher outside of the Sabbath school.

There was another useful outside influence and the word was written on the blackboard. There was a great deal of good in the distribution of tracts of a proper character. The cup of tea should be taken to the fatherless. The speaker thought teachers should visit the poor in the proper manner, and not shirk the responsibility upon a Sabbath-school visitor.

The children should receive the proper care and pains and teachers should endeavor in looking after them.

In regard to visiting it could be conducted so as to be a benefit, but it was frequently carried on in a cold heartless manner; then it was productive of no good. The spirit of Christ should be carried out in visiting. The true spirit was to be found in the passage of scripture. "He went to the land of Israel. He both visited and redeemed his people.

The order of the day, the scriptures was then read, and the Institute adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute reassembled at two o'clock, Rev. E. B. Snyder in the chair.

The exercises commenced by singing the grand old hymn:

"When I can read my title clear."

The Scripture lesson was read from the 5th chapter of John.

Rev. Mr. Squires then made a fervent prayer, asking that the divine influence would be with the institute, as it had been, and that it might be a great power in the cause of bringing men to the Savior.

The hymn,

"Happy Day,"

Was then sung.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The subject of infant schools, memorizing its use and abuse, was taken up.

Mr. Taylor was called upon to open the discussion, and said there were cases where young and inexperienced teachers presented themselves for work, and they were told to take the little ones. Tots was upon the old plan of teaching Common schools. It was to a great extent true that the most experienced teachers should be assigned to the infant school. If the child succeeded in asking a question that was not properly answered they thought they obtained a victory and made a conquest. The teachers should have the power to lead the child understand the matters they proposed to teach, if not they should not be ashamed to make inquiries. One of the best teachers he ever had was of prepossessing in her personal appearance, but she had a fair amount of knowledge of the subject and knew just how to do it all out.

The children who were to take part in the exercise came in at this time and the hymn was sung, commencing:

"The children are gathering from near and from far,"

The President said he objected to the term infants, as many children thought they were entitled to an infant class because of their age. The best possible teachers for the infant schools should be selected. Only one little girl in every hundred successful teacher, were successful in teaching younger classes.

Mr. Squires said he indorsed the remarks which had been made, and thought the word infants should be dropped. He knew a teacher a thirty-five years old who had for thirty years been a children's teacher, and always studied his lessons as thoroughly as though he was going to teach a class of adults, and he was very successful.

INFANT CLASS LESSONS.

The Chairman said the discussion of the subject of memorizing would have to be deferred, and the infant class lesson would be taken up.

Mrs. Campbell, of the Tenth Ward Mission school, then heard her class of little girls recite a model lesson. First, they repeated the Lord's Prayer after the teacher, and then sang the 103d Psalm.

The children answered the questions which were asked them promptly.

The exercises were very interesting, and the large audience listened attentively.

The Chairman said that according to the programme the eve, were to be questions and criticisms upon the two preceding lessons.

Mr. Taylor said he would like to offer one criticism upon the lesson, and that was, that it was first rate, could have been here to hear this lesson, as it was a most excellent model lesson.

Mr. Scovil complimented the teacher upon the excellent manner in which the exercise had been conducted.

Mr. Snyder said that the great point the teacher had tried to impress upon the minds of the children was that God is true. The lesson was perfect for each lesson one grand truth should be to impress in the minds of the scholars.

A number of the members of the Convention asked Mrs. Campbell several questions as to the Convention as to method of teaching. The answers were satisfactory, and many of the teachers present were satisfactory, in relation of her method of teaching.

The Twenty-ninth Hymn was sung,

"Shall we sing in Heaven forever, forever?"

A single class exercise under Professor Taylor, Alfred Taylor was then heard. The exercise illustrated the good results which would follow from having a class compare passages in different portions of the Bible, and trace the relations which one portion of the Scriptures had to another. This was practically used, and Mr. Taylor claimed that it would be found useful in Sabbath-school exercises.

Mr. Taylor was asked several questions as to his plan of teaching and answered them.

Considerable discussion followed. One delegate expressing himself strongly in favor of blackboard teaching. He met a boy on one occasion, over whom he could exercise no influence—in a valley, and to attract the attention of the youngster placed a picture illustrating the parable of the prodigal son on a board fence. The immediate attraction of the children of the boy, and he now attended church regularly.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Committee on Nominations for officers for the ensuing year reported as follows:

President—Rev. S. P. Scovel.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Mr. Erew, Geo. H. Anderson, J. Allen McCrum, P. H. Faulkner and Rev. A. Engery.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Dr. Douglass.

Recording Secretary—Rev. W. H. Locke.

Treasurer—E. W. Burt.

Business Committee—Thomas H. Lane, David Robinson, R. S. Dilworth, Rev. Mr. Woodside, Wm. Bichart, Prof. Sererce, and J. H. Hilliard.

The report of the committee was accepted and the above named officers declared elected.

ANOTHER CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN THE SPRING.

It was asked whether another Convention should be held in the spring.

Mr. Scovel thought statistics showing the condition of the Sabbath schools should be prepared, and the time for another Convention fixed, at which the statistics could be presented.

Mr. Taylor spoke of the great State Convention which was to be held in the spring. Some of the statistics should be prepared and presented at that meeting.

Mr. Scovel thought an institute should be established in every county for the examination of teachers. Teachers should be examined in order to ascertain their qualifications.

Mr. Miller said they had a text book from which they obtained the leading features of the lesson, and considered the meaning to be imparted to the minds of the teachers.

Mr. Scovil said he thought the principal difficulty was that the teachers required too much of their pastors. Each teacher should be consecrated to all they could in performing their work. Another difficulty was that the subjects selected for the teachers' meetings were too general. Special subjects should be taken up and carefully considered.

Mr. Locke said that such a class as desired by Mr. Scovil was to be found in the Liberty Street Church. The Superintending Committee, to whom which were freely discussed by the teachers. Topics were selected, and all attended. The meetings with the adoption of this mode had added much to the interest of the Sabbath-school.

Mr. Macrum said the teachers needed encouragement and to awaken them to duty in their work. They needed prayer for each other to give them confidence. Their lessons must be studied and used to prepare the teachers for the Sabbath Schools. As every one needed special preparation for any work in life.

Mr. Scovil said there were many who were losing too much sameness in the exercise, but he thought there was little danger of a change from one mode to the other by mistake.

The audience then sang the hymn entitled "A Cry from Macedonia." Rev. Alfred Taylor was then introduced and delivered an address on the subject of "The outside things of the Sabbath School."

MR. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

The speaker said he did not propose in the little time which he had to discuss all things outside of the Sabbath School, as to fully explain the subject would require considerable time. He would use the blackboard while delivering his address, and he hoped the time would come when minister would use the blackboard in presenting their leading ideas to their hearers, by writing down the principal points of their discourse on the blackboard. He thought that when told this had said this would be an impossibility for his pastor, for he had no leading ideas. Mr. T. then proceeded to write down the principal points which he intended to explain by blackboard: They were teacher, parent, child and visiting.

He then spoke of these subjects, writing out the minor divisions as he proceeded. He said he had tried to impress a very clear idea of his views upon the minds of his audience. He had endeavored to do so, and said that many teachers when the exercises of the school were over, immediately left the school. This was not the best way. It was the duty of the teachers to visit the parents and children, and to frequently converse with them. The clergyman could do the Sabbath school only and pray or were necessary; study and prayer were necessary. The word "ignorance" was then written on the blackboard, and the speaker said we should go to God knowing our ignorance go to the Bible and then proceed to the study of maps and charts, and finally read the commentary. The failure of the Bible to be guarded against. The pastor should aid the teacher outside of the Sabbath school.

There was another useful outside influence and the word was written on the blackboard. There was a great deal of good in the distribution of tracts of a proper character. The cup of tea should be taken to the fatherless. The speaker thought teachers should visit the poor in the proper manner, and not shirk the responsibility upon a Sabbath-school visitor.

The children should receive the proper care and pains and teachers should endeavor in looking after them.

In regard to visiting it could be conducted so as to be a benefit, but it was frequently carried on in a cold heartless manner; then it was productive of no good. The spirit of Christ should be carried out in visiting. The true spirit was to be found in the passage of scripture. "He went to the land of Israel. He both visited and redeemed his people.

The order of the day, the scriptures was then read, and the Institute adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Institute reassembled at two o'clock, Rev. E. B. Snyder in the chair.

The exercises commenced by singing the grand old hymn:

"When I can read my title clear."

The Scripture lesson was read from the 5th chapter of John.

Rev. Mr. Squires then made a fervent prayer, asking that the divine influence would be with the institute, as it had been, and that it might be a great power in the cause of bringing men to the Savior.

The hymn,

"Happy Day,"

Was then sung.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The subject of infant schools, memorizing its use and abuse, was taken up.

Mr. Taylor was called upon to open the discussion, and said there were cases where young and inexperienced teachers presented themselves for work, and they were told to take the little ones. Tots was upon the old plan of teaching Common schools. It was to a great extent true that the most experienced teachers should be assigned to the infant school. If the child succeeded in asking a question that was not properly answered they thought they obtained a victory and made a conquest. The teachers should have the power to lead the child understand the matters they proposed to teach, if not they should not be ashamed to make inquiries. One of the best teachers he ever had was of prepossessing in her personal appearance, but she had a fair amount of knowledge of the subject and knew just how to do it all out.

The children who were to take part in the exercise came in at this time and the hymn was sung, commencing:

"The children are gathering from near and from far,"

The President said he objected to the term infants, as many children thought they were entitled to an infant class because of their age. The best possible teachers for the infant schools should be selected. Only one little girl in every hundred successful teacher, were successful in teaching younger classes.

Mr. Squires said he indorsed the remarks which had been made, and thought the word infants should be dropped. He knew a teacher a thirty-five years old who had for thirty years been a children's teacher, and always studied his lessons as thoroughly as though he was going to teach a class of adults, and he was very successful.

INFANT CLASS LESSONS.

The Chairman said the discussion of the subject of memorizing would have to be deferred, and the infant class lesson would be taken up.

Mrs. Campbell, of the Tenth Ward Mission school, then heard her class of little girls recite a model lesson. First, they repeated the Lord's Prayer after the teacher, and then sang the 103d Psalm.

The children answered the questions which were asked them promptly.

The exercises were very interesting, and the large audience listened attentively.

The Chairman said that according to the programme the eve, were to be questions and criticisms upon the two preceding lessons.

Mr. Taylor said he would like to offer one criticism upon the lesson, and that was, that it was first rate, could have been here to hear this lesson, as it was a most excellent model lesson.

Mr. Scovil complimented the teacher upon the excellent manner in which the exercise had been conducted.

Mr. Snyder said that the great point the teacher had tried to impress upon the minds of the children was that God is true. The lesson was perfect for each lesson one grand truth should be to impress in the minds of the scholars.

A number of the members of the Convention asked Mrs. Campbell several questions as to the Convention as to method of teaching. The answers were satisfactory, and many of the teachers present were satisfactory, in relation of her method of teaching.

The Twenty-ninth Hymn was sung,

"Shall we sing in Heaven forever, forever?"

A single class exercise under Professor Taylor, Alfred Taylor was then heard. The exercise illustrated the good results which would follow from having a class compare passages in different portions of the Bible, and trace the relations which one portion of the Scriptures had to another. This was practically used, and Mr. Taylor claimed that it would be found useful in Sabbath-school exercises.

Mr. Taylor was asked several questions as to his plan of teaching and answered them.

Considerable discussion followed. One delegate expressing himself strongly in favor of blackboard teaching. He met a boy on one occasion, over whom he could exercise no influence—in a valley, and to attract the attention of the youngster placed a picture illustrating the parable of the prodigal son on a board fence. The immediate attraction of the children of the boy, and he now attended church regularly.

ROBBING THE POSTOFFICE.

A Young Thief Detected in the Act—Lock Boxes of Merchants Opened by Duplicate Keys,

A Postal Car Key and Letters Found on His Person.

Last evening shortly after seven o'clock, a young man, aged about seventeen or eighteen years, named Robert A. Black, was arrested for robbing the Pittsburgh postoffice. It appears that at the time mentioned, Capt. W. H. Dalgleish, a clerk in the postoffice, was sitting in the office when he observed a lock boy, belonging to Messrs. C. Yeager & Co., entering the office, about ten feet distant, opened and a hand protruded in it. Some letters were taken out of the box, and the next instant the hand reached around into the adjoining box. Some letters were taken from this box, but instantly returned. Capt. Dalgleish then walked cautiously to the lock box frame, to await further movements. In a moment afterward the box of A. & D. H. Chambers, glass manufacturers, was opened and a hand protruded in it. The hand was reached around into the adjoining box of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., iron manufacturers, and was about extracting a large letter, when Captain Dalgleish seized the hand with his left hand, but having only the use of three fingers of his right hand, the latter, the prisoner shook off. The Captain then ran to the door which opens on Fifth street, and on the outside met Officer John Poland, of the 5th ward police, hurrying up Fifth street, hailed "stop thief," and caught Black as they both met. Black, nearly standing on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield street, immediately started after the man, but was quickly collared. He ran along Smithfield street to Virgin alley, up the alley to Grant street, down Grant street to Diamond alley into a cellar when he was caught by officer Mc[illegible] and Captain Dalgleish. Black on the way he dropped a key, which he picked up and found to be a postal car key, which was subsequently found in the cellar by the officers. After the prisoner was arrested, he confessed that he had taken the letters, and that he had taken them for the purpose of robbing, but denied that he had robbed any letters. He did not think he could be convicted, as Black was the only person who saw the letters in the corner of the office when the lock box was opened. Young Black is still in the lock-up. After examination will probably be committed for trial to-day before the United States Commissioner.

The Boat Race on Wednesday---Arrival of Mekiel.

Mr. John Mekiel, of Cold Spring, New York, who is matched to row a five mile race over the upper Monongahela course on Wednesday next, against Henry Lindler, of Allegheny, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, on the Cincinnati express, and was met at the depot by a large number of persons, who were anxious to get a glimpse of the champion. As the stranger stepped from the train, he appeared to be a man of high, rather stout build, and from appearances, does not look as though he had sufficient muscular strength to pull a five mile race. After the necessary refreshments had been partaken of, he was put only perform the exploit, but do it in an incredibly short space of time. Upon his arrival he was taken in charge by a number of the sporting men of the city, and in the afternoon accompanied him over the lower course. Mekiel appeared in his new "paper boat," it being literally manufactured from paper pasted on and varnished, and to possess many advantages over those formerly in use, the principal one of which is its lightness. The boat is handsomely varnished, and is handsomely furnished. It will without a seam, and the construction broke the outriggings are constructed of bamboo spars. It is said Mekiel is a very neat appearance. The boat is thirty two feet long, and weight thirty-five pounds. His oars are very similar, and weigh about ten pounds. Mekiel pulls a long, swinging stroke, the boat being pulled admirably by Wand and Brown. While under the Suspension Bridge, he and Jimmy Hamill pulled alongside in a shell, which satisfied the spectators that he is "up" in the art of rowing. Mekiel, owing to Hamill's boat house, Mekiel was introduced to a number of officers who happened to be present there, who were much pleased with his appearance, and Hamill and Mekiel departed for Glenwood this morning at an early hour, but he has not yet arrived at the starting weight (160 pounds) and is fully expecting to arrive in time. Captain Glenwood since the contest. Considerable interest is manifested in the contest, and it is the best contested that has yet taken place here, and large numbers of persons will be present on the occasion. In order to afford all a good opportunity for witnessing it the steamer Fox has been chartered for the occasion, which will leave from the foot of Wood street, Pittsburgh, at one o'clock, which will take in the course. The price of tickets has been placed at fifty cents each, and Jimmy Hamill will have command of the craft. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will run excursion trains from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and it is probable that extra trains will be run during the afternoon.

Fatal Accident at Irwin's Station

On Saturday morning about five o'clock, an accident occurred in the death of a brakesman, occurred at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. An engine was about to be coupled to a freight train of that place, when Henry Bowers, the brakesman, who was to make the coupling, was caught between the platforms and the four most car and was immediately killed to death. Word was sent to the city, and W. H. Devore, undertaker, on Grant street, was dispatched by the officers of the road to go down and bring in the remains. The deceased was a resident of the Sixth ward of this city, and leaves a wife and several children. Yesterday the remains were taken to Allegheny and Pennsylvania. The deceased was formerly resided at that place.

Police Intelligence.

THURSDAY, October 24th.

[Before Alderman Steads.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Ernest Wessel, grocery store keeper on Sixth street, appeared yesterday and made an information against one Captain named Bolton, charging him with having obtained groceries from deponent to the amount of forty-five dollars by false and fraudulent representations. A bond was issued for the appearance of the accused, who lives in the Fifth ward.

[Before Alderman Neville, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Officer John Poland lodged complaint against one Hannah Dawson, living on East lane, Allegheny, for malicious mischief. The officer states that Hannah got drunk on Wednesday night at the house and commenced to act in an outrageous manner, bursting in the doors, windows, &c. She is twenty-seventh year of her age.

The hearing will take place on MONDAY, 28th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Otis, McClure township. Carriages to leave Allegheny Diamond, at 3 o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.

SEWING MACHINES,

Make the Lock Stitch, and are the Cheapest, Simplest and Best.

Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

DAN RICE'S

Great Show

AND

School of Educated Animals

WILL EXHIBIT FOR POSITIVELY THREE DAYS ONLY, ON THE

Red Lion Lot,

IN THE CITY OF

PITTSBURGH.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 31st, and Nov. 1st and 2d, 1867.

Concluding the Engagement of

Mr. Dan Rice

With Messrs. Gardner, Hemming & Co.

Mr. RICE will appear for the LAST TIME Professionally before his Allegheny county friends, introducing in person the famous

BRUTE PUPILS,

And directing the Pastimes of the Arena in his original and unrivalled role of THE AMERICAN HUMORIST, assisted by the following distinguished Artists,

MRS. RICHARD HEMMINGS,

The beautiful and accomplished Equestrienne.

MR. RICHARD HEMMINGS,

The Champion Pad Rider and Pantomimist.

Messrs. BROWN AND SANFORD,

The favorite Gymnasts and general performers.

THE BITTOUANI BROTHERS,

Justly celebrated for their darling and graceful Cabithletic performances.

MR. W. H. SANFORD,

The versatile Pantomist and Comedian; Mr. JOHN TREFOSTER, the gentlemanly Equestrian; Manager and Master of the Ceremonies.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT Mr. RICE will take formal leave of his many friends and patrons in the last appearance in Pittsburgh.

Admission 50 cents. Children under nine years, 25 cents.

Mr. RICE, personally, having any unsettled claims against Dan Rice's Great Show, will please present them for settlement at the Ticket Wagon on SATURDAY, November 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Religious Intelligence.

The Rev. James G. Carson will be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Charlotte, near Canonsburg, Pa., on the first Tuesday of November.

The Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh, will administer the Sacrament and Confirmation on the 29th inst., and at Brady's Bend and Sugar Creek on the 30th inst.

Rev. W. Sampson, formerly a member of the M. E. Conference, and more recently a member of the Upper Iowa Conference, has been transferred to the Erie Conference and appointed to Titusville, Warren county, Pa.

Mr. W. J. Hridebaugh, a member of the last School class in the Western Theological Seminary, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church of Huntingdon Valley, Ind., Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Rev. R. L. Agnew has resigned his charge as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Johnstown, and has accepted a call to the Westminster Church at Philadelphia.

The Mc Donald Episcopal Church at Mannington, West Virginia, will be dedicated on the second and third of November, by Rev. Wm. Mercer Mann, D. D., President of the Agricultural College of West Virginia, and Rev. J. L. Clark, presiding elder of Wheeling district. Service will begin on Saturday, November 2d, at ten o'clock, P. M.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau's engagement last week proved so acceptable to the public, that the management have secured his services for another week. To-night this admirable actor will appear as "Lord Dundreary" in Sothern's famous play, in a new play written expressly for him, entitled "Our American Cousin." On Tuesday night he is said to be full of fun and excitement. Mr. Parsloe has also a strong part in the play, and will no doubt create a cast as it will have it will doubtless prove a acceptable week as the public have ever had.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of seats for Miss Caroline McCaffrey's Concerts, on Wednesday and Thursday nights, will commence at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, on Fifth avenue, this morning. These concerts promise to be a superior order.

TRINITY CHOIR CONCERT.—The grand concert by Trinity Church choir, on Monday evening, promises to be a most agreeable entertainment, and a fashionable and intelligent audience will doubtless be present to enjoy it.

LUBIN BROTHERS.—These extraordinary performers of legerdemain, who are among the originals of magic, commence their entertainments at Masonic Hall to-night, and will remain for a few nights only. They have delighted large audiences everywhere they have been exhibited. They will also give away each night a large number of useful and valuable presents.

JOAN PECK'S FAREWELL.—On the fourth page today will be found an announcement from the prize of humorists and accomplished gentleman, Dan Rice, relative to his farewell appearance professionally in the city of Pittsburgh. On Saturday night he made a farewell speech in Birmingham, in which he said he had always considered Pittsburgh its last, and that he introduced it in his first show, in 1844 or '45, and it was fitting that it should be for a "searing on Monday next, in behalf of three hundred dollars in gold."

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Mary Palmer appeared and made information before Alderman Thomas and charged Edward Griffin with malicious mischief. The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant broke the door and window of her dwelling. A warrant was issued. The prosecutor resides in Oakland township.

SATURDAY, October 26th.

[Before Mayor McCleary, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mr. A. Rife made an information on Saturday, against a man named Shinn, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon the prosecutor's son, a little boy. The difficulty occurred on Friday night, knocking him down by a blow with a cane. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

A FEROCIOUS HOG.

An information was lodged against a man whose name is unknown, for keeping a ferocious hog. On Friday afternoon a little boy, while playing in the vicinity of Union Park, was suddenly attacked by the infuriated hog, and before getting devoured by the animal, succeeded in cutting several gashes in the body. The prompt assistance of bystanders saved the boy's life. The hog is the property of a German living in the neighborhood of the park, and has already bitten one or two children.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

CHARGED TO JAIL.

A citizen charged with fraud, was committed to jail on Saturday for a hearing to-day.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

The two men Dorrenus and Early, charged with assault and battery and indecent exposure, had a hearing before Alderman Taylor on Saturday, and were fined $10 and costs each.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The grading and paving of Bedford street, from Fulton to Erin street, a distance of about three thousand feet, having been finished, the committee on streets of the City Councils inspected it on Saturday afternoon, and expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the work was performed. It being generally conceded to be the best road in the city. The project of opening the street from its present terminus to East Liberty was also discussed, and it is probable that the subject will be brought before Councils next month.

Police Intelligence.

THURSDAY, October 24th.

[Before Alderman Steads.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Ernest Wessel, grocery store keeper on Sixth street, appeared yesterday and made an information against one Captain named Bolton, charging him with having obtained groceries from deponent to the amount of forty-five dollars by false and fraudulent representations. A bond was issued for the appearance of the accused, who lives in the Fifth ward.

[Before Alderman Neville, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Officer John Poland lodged complaint against one Hannah Dawson, living on East lane, Allegheny, for malicious mischief. The officer states that Hannah got drunk on Wednesday night at the house and commenced to act in an outrageous manner, bursting in the doors, windows, &c. She is twenty-seventh year of her age.

The hearing will take place on MONDAY, 28th, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Otis, McClure township. Carriages to leave Allegheny Diamond, at 3